PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 220 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Sept. 19th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
6th	Maloja	12500	....	....
3rd Oct.	Salsette	6000	....	....
10th	Arabia	8000	....	....
17th	Karmala	9000	....	....
24th	Moldavia	10000	....	....
31st	Caledonia	8000	....	....
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000	....	....
14th	Persia	8000	....	....
21st	Medina	12500	....	....
28th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwahara	6126	11th Sept.	20th Sept
Mayori Maru	S. Kushibiki	3778	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
† Shinkoku Maru....	5336	13th Sept.	23rd Sept
Saigon Maru. ..	4588	27th Sept.	8th Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov

† Direct to Japan from Singapore.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI.
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 150, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow	A & C	6545	Sept. 29th
City of London	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	355	355	489	622
London via Marseilles	530	1,032	686	798
Liverpool	602	900	455	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday 18th September. *Direct

"LINGA," 2185 Tuesday, 21st Sept. 11 a.m.†

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 17th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday the 17th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing on or about 17th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 22nd September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th September, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST.MATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6988	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.E.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Mukden	Shanghai
Harbin	(Fengtien)	Sydney.
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Kiang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalia, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GOODYEAR—the predominant TYRES which fortify the Motorists against
SKIDDING—BLOW-OUTS—TREAD SEPARATION.
And consequently reduce upkeep—try them
Fresh stocks arriving monthly.
Sole Agents.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.
"Pioneers of the Motor in the East."
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

FOUND.—On the Poona Race Course on Governor's Cup Day a LADY'S GOLD CIGARETTE CASE. Case will be returned on owner paying cost of advertisement. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High authorities. Best Examination results. 40, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. B. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly. Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED a GRADUATE on Rs. 50–55–60, and an INTERMEDIATE on Rs. 35 p.m. Both with Sanskrit as S. L. with prospects. Apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) B. V. DEO, B.A.,
Mamlatdar and Manager,
A., V. School, Chikhli Dist. Surat. 1739

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED for employment by an English Solicitor's firm at Nairobi East Africa (1) A Gujerati Hindoo or Parsee having knowledge of Indian Civil and Criminal Proceedure Codes as a Managing Clerk (2) A Gujerati Hindu or Parsee expert Shorthand Typist having experience of work in a Solicitors office; salary in each case between Rs. 140 to Rs. 200. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to Messrs Little & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. 1763

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.
Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.
Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfill all the above requirements. 901

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified, steady and honest CUTTER for the Tailoring Department. Anglo-Indian preferred. Apply to M. MEYER, Merchant Street, Toungoo. 902

BOOTMAKER—WANTED for Calcutta an ASSISTANT, well up in good class bespoke work, must be able to cut patterns and control labour Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to CUTHBERTSON & HARPER, 10, Government Place, Calcutta. 903

WANTED—One 1st class MECHANICAL ENGINEER who must have previous working experience of Marshalla's compound trip gear engines for the Cotton Ginning Co., Ld. Khanna District Ludhiana Punjab. Apply stating ters to—
PYAN LAL,
Manager.

WANTED a CLERK TYPIST to fill up a vacancy on the Permanent Establishment on Rs. 20 per month to begin with.
The period of probation will be three years counting towards service. Only those possessing the requisite educational test qualifying for permanent service need apply.
E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P. D., Poona, 28th August, 1915. 1648

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.—Applications are invited for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 200 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance. Applicants must hold the degree of L. C. E. or some higher engineering degree and should have at least five years practical experience.
Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials and certificates should be sent to the undersigned not later than October 20th.
(Sd.) H. DENNING,
Municipal Commissioner,
1735 for the City of Surat.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—French family have large airy room, English bath, with board for two, Rs. 125 each, E. L. F. lift, Wodehouse Road Apply "Room", Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 909

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAMSUDDIN LOOKMANJI, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant or dealer in Pipes, etc. ..... Deceased.
1. MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJI.
2. ESUFALLY LOOKMANJI, both of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Docter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, brothers of the deceased ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
The 16th day of August, 1915.
Mr. MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJI and another, Petitioners,
In person.
1796

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, the 17th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th September, 1915. 1749

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

A PROSPEROUS Cafe and confectionery business situated in the centre of the residential quarter of Karachi, close to the leading Clubs.
Apply in the first instance by letter to W. N. Richardson, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Sind, Karachi. 1741

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B 9

NOTICES

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC BRANCH.)

AN EXAMINATION will be held in direction at the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay and Karachi on Monday, the 11th October, 1915, for 15 appointments as LOCAL SCALE probationers in the ANGLO-INDIAN portion of the signalling establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Men candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and women candidates between the ages of 18 and 20 years and must have PASSED the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraphic Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 29th September, 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training (extending over a period of 12 months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Local Scale Telegraphists within the limits of the Bombay Circle including Sind.
A. BROKENSHAW,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay Circle.
Bombay, 14th September, 1915. 1794

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 27th day of September, 1915, for Works in a Storm Water Drain in Dadar Road (South).
2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4 Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th September 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAMNADAS PURSHOTAM, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant traded as Commission Agent in the name, style and firm of Jamnadas Purshotam, Lakhmidas Purshotam, Jamnadas Lakhmidas and Purshotam Asu. .....Deceased.
JAMKUVAHU, widow of the deceased abovenamed the sole executrix named in the said will of the said deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kirol near Ghat Kopar. ...Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & Co.,
1801 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,35,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS SAFES.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor opposite Oak Lane) a trial consignment from Messrs. Tosh and Co., just received consisting of the following fire and burglers resisting very high class bent iron safes of the following sizes.
1 Iron safe 28 inches by 22.
1 Iron safe 30 inches by 24.
1 Iron safe 30 inches by 24.
1 Iron safe 36 inches by 24.
1 Iron safe 36 inches by 24.
1 Iron safe 40 inches by 24.
The above safes are specially suited to merchants and private users as they are fitted with secret and other convenient useful drawers.
The safes are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 16th September at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (1st Floor opposite the Oak Lane), the very valuable, artistic latest designed blackwood and Teakwood highly polished household furniture such as Sliding Dining Tables for 12 and 6 persons, Dining chairs, Mirrored Sideboard, Chesterfield sofa by Mackenzie, Drawing Room Cabinets, Indian Seasoned Blackwood Wardrobe, Rich Silk Velvet Cushioned Drawing Room Chesterfield Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Corner Cabinets, Single and Double Almirahs, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Meatsafes, Dinner Waggons Whatnots, Drawing Room Glass Screen, Large Chival Glass, Fancy Cabinets, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, nearly new, piano stool, Rich Platedware by Treacher consisting of vegetable dishes, Curry dishes, lime choppers, spoons and forks, knives, liquor set teapots, coffee pots Ice jug, etc. Old Bronze Ornaments Curious Glassware and Crokery were also Miniature Slate Billiard Table with Balls and Cues, Making Board etc. Complete. Sweet Toned solid Iron framed Grand Cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Rare Indian worked seasoned blackwood and Ade wood Carved Cabinet, Carved Tea Table, Caarved Chairs to match, Carved Octagon Table Carved seat, Carved Flower Stand, One very rare half leg of wild elephant with natural hair and stone marks and nail diameter 48 inches, and 13 inches high contrived with liquor Cabinet, Rich Indian seasoned Blackwood Wardrobe, Group of porcelain figures carved Dresden 1770 A.D., from the collection of Napolean the First etc., the property of E. Maruff Esq., going to the Front, including that of Dr. E. Percival Baker and a deceased European Gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Note:—The Dresden Figures and the leg of the Elephant afford an opportunity to lovers of art and curios.

AUCTION SALE OF 81 CHESTS LEAF TEAS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their offices by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros. and on account and at the risk of:—
Shah Hiralal Gulabchand.
11 Chests Nilgiri Orange Peko Leaf Tea each 100 lbs.
On account and at the risk of S. A. M. Mir (Yahudi Abuddin Minisia).
70 Chests Calcutta Leaf Tea.
MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 16th September 1915.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire a tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-Night at 6-30 and 10.
Pathe Freres Latest Topical Drama.
"THE BRIDGE ON THE YSER"
A vigorous and exciting photoplay of enthralling interest founded on insidents in the present great war. Told in three parts.
"HIS NEW PROFESSION" CHARLES CHAPLIN AGAIN!

Next Saturday Sept. 18th
CHARLES DICKENS'S Immortal Masterpiece of Comedy and Pathos,
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
Shewing all the most wonderfully drawn Characters, that have delighted the World.
A priceless opportunity of renewing acquaintance with,—
"WILKINS MICAWBER"—Always waiting for something to turn up.
"LITTLE EMILY"—One of the most sympathetic characters in English Fiction.
"URIAH HEEP"—The despicable, "Always so very 'Umble"
"DAN'L PEGGOTTY"—The lovable old sailor: a magnificent character.
"BETEY TROTWOOD"—With a vinegar nature, and
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Played by three actors:—The early adventures of COPPERFIELD is played by Master Eric Desmond the foremost and cleavarest juvenile actor on the English stage.
We wish to remind our patrons this is the latest and most complete version of this famous work, running into six parts, and played and produced by the well-known British Firm, the Hepworth Co., who are acknowledged pastmasters in the productions of Charles Dickens's works.
We ask our patrons not to miss this dramatic and instructive Feast.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... 562,500
Reserve Fund 350,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £2,500,000
Called-up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... 2,000,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

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AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneekji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
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TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 2

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14.

Clan Macfaden	Miller	Durban
Buyo Maru	Kawetala	Rangoon

Sept. 15.

Meteor	Remmersen	Singapore
Subardar	Crebbin	Pasoewan

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Buyo Maru	for	Rangoon
,,	Novava	for	China
,,	Aviemoor	for	Karachi
,,	Barton	for	Burrow-in-Furness

S. S. Clan Macfaden:—The steamer Clan Macfaden, 1,755 tons, Captain W. R. Miller, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Durban, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain G. Kawetala, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain J. Remmersen, arrived here yesterday from Singapore, which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Subadar:—The steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, arrived here yesterday from Pasoewan, (Java) which port she left on the 12th ultimo, with sugar on board.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore, outward bound passed the Canal on the 14th instant, and is due at Bombay during the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, passed the Canal outward bound on the 14th instant, and is due to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

Wednesday, September 15, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titania	Knudsen	T. M. & Co
B. Kamakura Maru	Kawahara	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Sesakoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
E. Rydefels		K. N. & Co
H. Moran	Kopsen	L. Ebrahimji
K. Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co
N. Bhabrehta	Mudd	T. P. & O.
P. Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		K. N. & Co
Kavari		K. N. & Co
Saraswati		K. N. & Co
Bahadari		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Loredano	Gaeacpello	Venice S. N. Co
2 wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co.
4 Behrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Roma	Coglolo	I. S. N. & Co.
7 Barrington Court		T. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoosmy
15 Barneta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
16 Kasara	Ellis	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O Co
2 Varavia		M. M. & Co
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
4 Vaiserilind	Bennett	P. & O Co
6 Wastones	Esveon	D. Nantes & Sons
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.	
Hampstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
Barton	Thomson	J. Finlay & Co
Buyo Maru	Kawetala	
Clan Buchanan	Porterfield	
Clan Macfaden	Miller	
Glenmoor	Runbellow	
Helas	Berg	F. E. Campbell & Co
Kowarin	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Khosrovan	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinloss Maru	Tomimoto	O. Asbuthnot & Co
Langshaw Hall	Parrington	W. & A. G. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co.
Malta	Talbot	P. & O Co
Meteor	Remmersen	
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Subadar	Crebbin	
Worsley Hall	Gray	Killick Nixon Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 15.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 184 bundles 16 casks wooden stoves, D. Cawasji and Co.; 30 bundles iron hoops, D. Cawasji and Co.; 6,990 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 25,246 cwts. peas, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts. niger seeds, M. Somjee; 14,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 924 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 6 bales goat and sheep skins, N. Kassam; 9 bales goat and sheep skins, E. M. Kooka; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 11¼ cwts. cardamoms, N. Kassam; 16½ cwts. mace, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 32 bales cow hides, E. M. Kooka; 93 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 73 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 cwts. nutmegs, E. Mahomed; 40 cwts. bees wax, E. Mahomed; 18 cwts. camala powder, R. Jiwandas and Co.

Berbera (s) 110 bales hemp, J. Rustomji; 3,120 cwts. saltpetre, S. Rowjee and Co.; 954 cwts. groundnut oil cake, S. Rowjee and Co.; 96 tons groundnut oil cake, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 144 tons linseed oil cake, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 15 cwts. dry chillies, S. D. Bassons.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Berbera (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Rendalo (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR BARROW IN FURNESS.

Barton (s) 5,600 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Ethelbryhta (s) 4,800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Titania (s) 500 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

Hampstead (s) 1,798 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Roma (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,004 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR BAGNOLI.

Hampstead (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roma (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales akund cotton, Keedie Reeve and Co.; 8,000 cwts. linseed, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 3,501 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkaku Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co., 399 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 230 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 670 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co., 22 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

Novara (s) 2,000 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim and Co., 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha, 1,405 bales cotton yarn, I. David, 750 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co., 30 cwts fishmaws, A. Vazir, 25 cwts gum Arabic A. Vazir, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 718 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha, 1,250 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co., 100 bales cotton yarn, I. David, 2,000 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co., 150 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanji and Co., 50 bales cotton yarn, Framji Sons and Co., 200 bales raw cotton, N. M. k. Kaisha, 500 bales raw cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Loredano from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.—60 cases tannic acid, 50 bags glaber salts, 254 cases glass beads, 4 cases colour, 14 cases artificial silk, 10 cases candid fruits, 39 cases paper, 62 cases vermouth, 45 cases gold stone, 11 cases nickleware, 30 cases glue, 125 cases glass bottles, 4 cases cream tarter, 5 cases sacharine, 237 bags almonds, 34 barrels sulphur, 110 cases soap, 1 case watches, 6 cases olive oil, 65 cases talking machine and parts, 5 cases silk goods, 400 cases condensed milk, 9 cases woolen goods, 47 cases silk yarn, 60 cases tisulter 97 bales 65 cases cotton yarn, 826 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Hellas from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—85,459 pieces 1,632 bundles, teak wood, 70 pieces wood other timber, 21 bundles raw silk, 103 pieces cane furniture.

Clan Buchanan, from Delagoabay, Agents to Morrison and Co.—6,500 tons coal.

S. S. Langton Hall from New York, Agents W. and A Graham and Co.—17 barrels brown sugar of loaf, 6 pieces 1 case cane mills, 2,503 boxes tin plate, 1 case rubber goods 42 cases oil cloth, 57 cases 3 crates 5 boxes autos and accessories, 12 cases 4 boxes automobile and accessories 104 barrels lubricating oil, 105 drums magnesium chloride, 6 drums zinc chloride, 10 cases chloroform, 23 drums ether, 2 cases prepared food, 24 cases tobacco, 5 cases varnish, 202 cases nails, 1 case leather, 2 cases aliminium goods, 51 cases paper, 1 case harmonium, 3 barrels cement, 10 cases canned fruits, 13 cases knit goods, 35 barrels lantern globes, 2 boxes leather belting, 200 bales domestics, 7 cases cottons, 355 boxes 32 cases clocks, 22 cases black lead, 107 cases 1 box medicine.

S. S. Zayani, from Glasgow, Agents J. Finlay and Co.—1 drum nitrate of soda, 22 drums sodium sulphide, 30 packages bicromate of potash 45 cases carbonate of ammonia, 43 casks lead acetate, 100 cases green copperas, 35 cases ferrie sulphate, 20 casks bisulphite soda, 280 drums bleaching powder, 150 bags 50 sacks epsom salt, 4 casks chemicals, 180 kegs 16 cases sugar of lead, 356 drums magnesium chloride, 32 kegs 25 bags glauber salt, 65 drums 2 casks zinc chloride, 50 bags sulphate almnina, 11 kegs tartaric acid, 28 kegs sulphur green powder, 11 kegs 16 casks 24 drums sulphur brown, 12 casks glycerine, 19 casks bleaching paste, 14 cases medicine, 10 barrels stout, 6 cases gin, 285 cases spirits, 110 cases wine, 456 hhds ale, 8 hhds 6 casks 5 packages 1,690 cases whisky, 150 cases beer, 6 cases chloroform, 16 cases silicate of soda, 5 drums ether metha, 50 bags bicarb soda, 4 kegs hydro sulphite of soda, 1 keg nitrate of soda, 13 cases nitric acid, 25 cases carbonic acid gas, 3 cases acetic acid, 38 cases ammonia, 1 case sulphuric acid, 3 carabboys acetic glacial, 210 kegs 40 bags 15 casks boran, 10 kegs boracic acid, 54 drums calcium chloride, 160 bags dextrine, 740 bags starch, 84 bags sago flour, 1 cask tiles, 116 bags broken tiles, 50 bags mineral black, 2 cases fish ghie 930 casks China clay, 51 cases biscuits, 705 drums caustic soda, 3 cases rubber goods, 6 fruasis canvas hose, 136 casks tallow, 96 cases 1,795 boxes soap, 120 bags 5 cases Farina, 2 cases anteseptic fluid, 250 bags 175 casks fireclay, 87,072 nos. 32 crates 6 cases firebricks, 13 crates 1 cask 850 cases earthenware, 3 cases varnish, cases polish, 88 barrels 27 drums lubricating oil, 10 drums colza oil, 14 casks 500 drums oil, 13 cases Y. M. sheets, 5 bundles 72 loose Y. M. rods, 11 bales leather, 21 cases 5 bags buffalo pickers, 56 cases provisions, 65 cases mineral oil, 7 cases leather buffers, 217 barrels rosin, 10 cases roller skins, 10 trusses hair belting 100 drums spern oil, 17 trusses chrome leather, 20 cases cyanide, 20 drums 1 cask grease, 996 pigs lead, 216 barrels 105 runlets coal tar, 87 cases nails 200 casks 150 drums red lead, 3 cases 21 casks colour, 10 kegs 40 bags glue, 10 cases confectionary, 25 barrels coal pitch, 398 bales paper, 17 cases leather belting 11 cases picking bands, 30 drums turpentine, 21 cases 88 casks 194 kegs paint, 6 cases umbrellas, 147 cases sewing cotton thread, 2 bales 5 trusses, flannel, 15 trusses roller cloth, 1 case linnen thread, 26 bales 11 cases 6 trusses rope, 49 bales hemp cordage, 2 bales carpets, 13 cases wool and cotton goods, 4 bales 1 truss canvas, 2 cases artificial silk and cotton. 270 bales 92 cases cotton yarn, 1,135 cases 322 bales cotton goods.

S. S. Vita, from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—29 horses, 1 bundle carpets, 1 bundle mats, 1 bale piece goods, 1 case kerosine oil, 6 bundles specie, 669 bags 3,706 baskets.

S. S. Novara from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—361 bars silver, 3 boxes gold, 1,500 cases meat, 76 cases 27 packages provisions, 435 slabs tin, 7 cases cardamoms, 20 bags cardamom seeds, 480 cases jam, 69 cases biscuits, 10 cases varnish, 205 cases candles 801 bags copra, 250 cases milk, 20 bundles gunnies, 190 bags pepper, 14 bags crotten seed, 50 bags arecanuts, 399 bags sesamum seeds, 50 cases munsel, 50 cases preserves, 6,842 bags green peas, 10 cases cotton and silk goods, 42 cases paper, 60 baskets 15 packages China roots, 1,750 cases cassia, 374 rolls matting, 1,326 bags beans, 20 bales 215 cases silk, 431 cases silk piece goods, 256 cases pines, 340 cases glass bangles, 3,446 chests 1,895 cases fire crackers, 2 cases vermilion, 7 cases cotton goods, 19 cases waste silk yarn, 3,766 bags sugar, 516 bales raw silk, 50 bags sugar candy, 2,125 rolls earthenware, 10 cases mace, 32 bags coffee, 42 bags 25 bundles 34 cases gum, 109 bags nutmegs, 855 bags betelnuts, 3,986 bags rice, 2,743 packages 510 cases 4,499 chests tea.

Dr. F. R. Cook. has left Colombo for Dutch Borneo.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The rainfall has extended over the east and north Punjab where some heavy falls have occurred, but no rain has fallen over the rest of north-west India. Lucknow had another heavy fall, the total amount received during the last three days being 15 inches. The conditions are still disturbed over the Bay.

The principal amounts are:—Diamond Island 5 inches, Lucknow 4, Ambala 6, Ludhiana 3, Meerut 2, Delhi 1, Sialkot and Hissar 1½ each.

The decrease of rainfall in the eastern districts of the Punjab and increase on the north and west coast of the Bay is forecasted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in degrees. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in degrees. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	94.5	80.0	75	..	0	—0.01
Jask	94.6	83.5	85	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	100.9	84.3	56	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101 3	76.7	78	..	0.65	—3.94
Rawalpindi	85 8	73 6	83	0.29	3 01	—11.53
Lahore	84.7	72 3	89	1.45	5.91	..
Hissar	82 9	69 3	92	5.50	19.01	—2 95
Ambala	80.0	76.2	89	0.97	8.65	—12.96
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.4	76.4	75	..	13.90	—8.63
Mainpuri	85.9	76.4	95	0.02	20.61	—0.99
Jhansi	96.2	76.3	74	..	18	—13.97
Cawnpore	87.4	76 9	97	0.07	5	29.75
Allahabad	88.4	77.1	91	0.73	37 40	5.75
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.5	81.8	65	..	0.06	—2.18
Karachi	84 9	75 9	86	..	0.25	—5 81
Ajmer	96.2	79 1	58	..	7.85	—10.38
Jaipore	94.6	75.7	69	..	9.29	—11 41
Kotah	100.4	85 6	38	..	13.92	—11.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	92.4	73.6	70	..	3.89	—9.00
Dwarka	86.3	78.5	84	..	7.52	—5.86
Veraval	84.1	84.1	90	..	7.40	—8.95
Rajkot	88.6	68.8	68	..	5.98	—10.78
Bhavnagar Pass	96.0	74.8	74	..	8.29	—10 11
Surat	90.1	75.7	80	..	21.43	—15 18
Ahmedabad	98.5	75 7	63	..	9.11	—18.48
Deesa	99.7	78.3	57	..	4.30	—17.74
Neemuch	97.1	73.8	70	..	12.60	—12.94
Indore	90.1	69.3	80	..	19.72	—7.73
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	77.1	79	..	63.68	15.70
Sangor	89.4	74 2	72	..	5.32	—3.98
Hoshangabad	88.6	73 0	88	..	36 66	—5.69
Khandwa	88.4	79 0	79	..	21.09	—3 77
Akola	91 0	72.2	73	..	23.61	—1.34
Amraoti	90 9	71.8	82	..	26.81	0.04
Nagpur	92.6	75.5	71	..	38.33	—1.53
Chanda	92.8	75.4	79	..	33 36	—9.92
Raipur	90.2	77 0	89	0.04	43.39	2.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 2	76.5	89	..	69.39	4.77
Ratnagiri	79 3	74.1	79	..	92.41	1.26
Mormugao	83.7	74.7	89	..	77.09	—5.70
Karwar	83.5	73.2	94	..	86.23	—20.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94 2	67.1	76	..	16.08	0.11
Ahmednagar	87.9	66 0	80	..	19.32	4.24
Poona	85.4	65.7	86	..	27.21	9 39
Sholapur	93.3	71.9	75	..	14.76	—4.69
Bijapur	90 7	69.9	81	0.14	9.00	—2.54
Belgaum	83 3	67.8	90	..	34 18	—1.66
Aurangabad	93 4	66.8	53	..	22.52	1.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	89 9	73.7	77	..	27.65	—4.98
Hyderabad	89.8	71.7	77	..	34.94	13.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.7	76.1	74	..	83.38	—21 13
Calicut	82.8	76.2	95	..	79.49	—5.88
Cochin	85.9	75.5	81	..	71 53	2 84
Colombo	87.1	75.6	88	0.20	22.68	3.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	81.5	84	..	30.88	10.16
Bellary	98.3	75.5	60	..	12.46	4.22
Cuddapah	100.4	83.4	53	..	11.20	—5.17
Madras	96.5	81.2	82	..	..	..
Bangalore	89.6	69.5	86	0.02	14.35	—1.57
Coimbatore	92.5	73.1	78	..	6.41	1.65
Trichinopoly	102.1	77.3	64	..	6.26	—2.71
Negapatam	96.5	79.6	79	..	6.71	—2.41

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour quoted in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept				
W.	15	m	3	16	27 1	15	m	8	46	19 11
			2	52a	25 10			9	4a	16 4
Th.	16	m	4	21	26 4	16	m	10	2	20 11
			3	53a	24 9			10	14a	17 1
Fr.	17	m	5	41	25 10	17	m	0	13a	21 3
			5	18a	24 0			11	48a	17 13
Sat.	18	m	7	14	26 0	18	m	1	45a	20 6
			6	58a	24 0					
Sun.	19	m	8	26	26 7	19	m	1	21	17 10
			8	27a	24 11			2	45a	19 4
Mon	20	m	9	21	27 3	20	m	2	31	17 6
			9	31a	26 0			3	33a	18 3
Tu.	21	m	10	3	27 9	21	m	3	27	17 2
			10	18a	27 0			4	12a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
,, 17 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 41m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 40m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
,, 20 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3 edim a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p.m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22·7m p.m. First Quarter Sept. 13th 9h 51·3m p.m. Full Moon 1915 Sep. Ninetee a

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.29in., Hissar 1.45in., Ambala 5.50in. and Delhi 0.97in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual in the area of rainfall, the deficiency during the day ranging from 10deg. to 14deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.73in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess at Jhansi but still in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the southern half of Rajputana and at night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the east Punjab and extended to the north Punjab but has decreased in the United and the Central Provinces and ceased in Rajputana. It has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab, while isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely in the north and the east Punjab and a few showers in the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Isolated showers are possible in the southern half of the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th September 1915, was 30.003 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.789	inches
Temperature of Air	81.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2	,,
Dew Point	74.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.778	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86 2	,,
Minimum do. do.	76.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NNW	
Movement or Wind do. do	100	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	5.97	,,
Do. do. Year	70.80	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th Sept.	0.00	,,

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 15th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	69.39	70.65	65.46
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	72.54	73.16	76.45
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.14	74.81	75.64
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	75.64	75.64	79 27

SHIP OFFICER'S SUICIDE AT COLOMBO

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 15.

Mr. J. W. Rodger, second mate, s.s. Clan Robertson, committed suicide on board in the harbour by cutting his throat with a razar. The deceased, who hailed from Glasgow, constantly imagined he saw strange objects and people, although otherwise talking quite sensible. The Clan Robertson was on a voyage from Calcutta to River Plate and called at Colombo on Saturday.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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Manager

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Being the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the public by any firm
Do not forget to read the story of the next two episodes
IN THIS PAPER ON 13th, 15th, 16th AND 17th SEPTEMBER.
3 Episodes in 8 Parts being shown this week 3
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Please note changes in the Timings from Saturday the 18th September.
1st SHOW 6-30 P.M., 2nd SHOW 8-15 P.M., 3rd SHOW 10 P.M.
MATINEES 4-30 P.M.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
THE PREMIER
PICTURE PALACE
OF BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.
CHARNI ROAD.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

LIPTON, LTD.

GIFT OF £250,000 FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of Lipton Ltd., was held in mail week, Mr. Robertson Lawson presiding.

The secretary (Mr. Walter Weir)), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Hon Charles Russell, solicitor to the company read a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton regretting his inability through illness to be present.

Mr. Robertson Lawson said the board much regretted that the position indicated in the report must be a disappointing one. To none was it more so than to Sir Thomas Lipton and the Board of Directors. Mr Peters, the managing director, and himself had not been long on the board before, in co-operation with Mr. Bowker, they realised that the position of affairs required to be dealt with very firmly, and in certain directions drastically. There was lack of cohesion and consolidation about the management generally. The new directors therefore, after an exhaustive preliminary examination, took steps not only to get right down to the bedrock of the situation, but to commence the reorganisation of the internal management, whilst at the same time not interfering with the proper running of the business in any particular This work had been going on now for over three months, and although much satisfactory progress had already been made, it would naturally take some time before the complete scheme was carried out. In the report special reference was made to two particular matters, viz.: (1) The losses incurred and consequent depletion of working capital, and (2) the depreciation of certain assets not hitherto adequately provided for. Certain of the stocks carried were too heavy for the business being done, and they therefore applied definite tests with the object of checking these stocks. He was sorry to have to say that they discovered serious discrepancies in them.

The result of this full stocktaking investigation revealed the fact that the stocks had been seriously overstated in previous accounts and were deficient to a considerable amount. In addition to the differences in the stocks they were faced with a substantial shortage of capital in consequence of several speculations having been entered into which also resulted in considerable loss. These speculations were made for the purpose of developing outside businesses in various parts of the world, but the arrangements in regard to these were of an extremely unsatisfactory nature, and were largely conducted by the late general manager himself without proper sanction from the late Board, or without their full knowledge. The result of all this meant that from the point of view of actual working capital—which of course included the deficiencies of stocks—they found the position short by nearly £250,000. On Sir Thomas Lipton's return from Serbia a few weeks ago they had the unpleasant duty of placing before him these facts, and although the position thus disclosed to him was naturally a very great shock to him, he lost no time in expressing his determination to make good these losses himself, large though they were. It was now for the Board as reconstituted to see that never again in the history of Lipton, Ltd., could there be a repetition of events such as they had just had to face, and safeguards to that end would be put in operation.

In regard to the profit and loss account —on the principle that troubles never come singly—all the difficulties which had had to be faced in the balance-sheet were in addition to the troubles of the management as the result of the European war, and the profit and loss account reflected these difficulties.

In regard to the business generally, the turnover had been practically the same as the previous year.

Mr. H. L. Peters, the managing director, in seconding the adoption of the report, spoke hopefully of the future. The report was adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		....
" " Imports		3,000
Mid. Americans		6.27+16d
Egyptian F. G. F.		8.45+15d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time.) ..	Oct.	10.45+15
	Jan.	10.98+15
New York Official noon call	Oct.	10.40+11
	Jan.	10.92+ 9
New Orleans 10 a.m ..	Oct.	10.40+22
	Jan.	10.91+18

COTTON.

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Sept.	6.10
Sept.-Oct.	6.10
Oct.-Nov.	6.14
Nov.-Dec.	6.19
Dec.-Jan.	6.22
Jan.-Feb.	6.26
Feb.-Mar.	6.29 +8
Mar.-Apl.	6.33
April-May	6.36
May-June	6.39
June-July	6.41
July-Aug.	6.43
Aug.-Sept.	6.43

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.21 plus 12
Sept.-Oct.	6.21 plus 12
Oct.-Nov.	6.24 plus 12
Nov.-Dec.	6.29 plus 12
Dec.-Jan.	6.32 plus 12
Jan.-Feb.	6.36 plus 13
Feb.-Mar.	6.38 plus 12
Mar.-Apl.	6.42 plus 12
Apl.-May	6.45 plus 12
May-June.	6.48 plus 12
June-July.	6.51 plus 12
July-Aug.	6.54 plus 13
Aug.-Sept.	6.53 plus 12

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
September	6.09—1
Sept.-Oct.	6.09—1
Oct.-Nov.	6.12—2
Nov.-Dec.	6.17—2
Dec.-Jan.	6.20—2
Jan.-Feb	6.23—3
Feb.-Mar.	6.26—3
Mar.-Apl.	6.30—3
Apl.-May	6.33—3
May-June	6.36—3
June-July	6.39—2
July-Aug.	6.41—2
Aug.-Sept.	6.41—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.35+10
" " Fully Good ..	4.50+10
" " Fine	4.65+10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good. ..	4.85+10
" " " Fine.. ..	5.15+10
" Broach Good	5.60+15
" " Fully Good ..	5.75+15
" " Fine	5.90+15
" Scinde Good	4.35+10
" " Fully Good ..	4.50+10
" " Fine	4.65+10

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Tone of Cloths and Yarns:—Dearer and restricted,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 14th.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York Oct.	10.56+15
Futures at New York Jan.	11.09+13
Spot Cotton at New York	10.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	10 00
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	10.54+19
Futures at New Orleans January ..	11.05+16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.65.50
Silver Commercial Bars	48¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½—1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to China selling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4 13/16	unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	
" " " " 6 "	6	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4⅜+½	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about .. .. ..£ 250,000

The sum of £100,000 has been released.

The sum of £100,000 has been Earmarked for Egypt.

Exchange on London at Paris Frs. ungd. 27.86

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 14th

3½%	1925/28	£92¾ unchgd.
4½%	1925/45	£98—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 14ht.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Nominal.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. Not quoted.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I F. July Sellers unchgd. 54/3

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

Wheat Choice White Bombay Wheat Club, No. 2.—Nominal.

Karachi Barley Sept.Oct. sellers unched. 38

London, Sept. 6th.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,045,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.

Victorian.—Nominal.

New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpor, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Value. unchgd. 57

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers unchgd. 59

Rapeseed, Brown. 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Aug-Sept. Sellers unchgd- 52

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. sellers. 57/3—3d.

Toria Rapeseed 3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6+3d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct.: sellers 51/9—6

Yesterdays Calcutta Linseed Sept-Oct. Buyers 56

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull sellers. £8/8/6—3d.

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£78+£1.10
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£68⅞+12s. 6d.
Copper Braziers	£95+£1
Yellow Metal unchgd.	11
Hard Spelter	£46½ Nominal—3—10
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchgd.	£17/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie unchgd.	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value ungd. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers unchgd.	2/4¾
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. unchgd.	2/3⅞

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 15.

This morning new Broach was quoted at 186 but on receipt of higher closing advices from America the market at 1 p.m. opened at 289 and went to 291½.

Since then however rates have ruled easier and at Colaba the rates were the same as those of this morning.

A fair amount of business has been done in September, Akolas and in new Bengals and Akolas.

Ready cotton has been in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal Sept. 235.

Fine Akola Sept. 214.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal January 234.

Fine K/Akola January 255.

Good Broach April 286.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			286	Apr. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	242	235	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..			..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms) ..			..	..
M. G. Khandesh			..	..
M. G Mathia			..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..			..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..			..	..
M.G Bengals ..	211		..	Sept. 1916
M. G Akola Khgm., Fair staple	232/3		..	Sept. 1916
M. G. Akola Khgm. ..	254		..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Yeotmal	..		..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Puligam	..		..	..
M. G Oomrawateedescription)	..		..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..		253	Sept. 1915
H. G. Westerns	..		217	"
M. G. Westerns	..		229/0	"
M G. Miraj	..		253	"
M. G Compta	..		253	"
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	..		..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..		..	Nov. 1915
M. G. Bengals	244		..	Dec. "
"	243		..	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th September, 1915:—

Cotton	4,991 Bales.
Wheat	7,261 cwts.
Linseed	25,610 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,294 "
Ginjellyseed	29 "
Poppyseed	751 "
Groundnuts	1,575 "
Castorseed	5,565 "
Rice	20,742 "
Myrabollams	310 "
Cottonseed	4,944 "
Mowraseed	565 "
Gram	2,875 "
Joowar	6,076 "
Maize	469 "
Barley	977 "

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	4,494	....	pl. 4,494
Central India ..	2,644	....	pl. 2,644
Barsi & Nagar ..	2,717	....	pl. 2,717
Berar	3,133	119	pl. 3,014
Central Provinces	1,442	708	pl. 734
Dholleras	564	223	pl. 341
Broach	102	....	pl. 102
Compta & Dharwar.	12,777	3,551	pl. 9,226
Westerns ..			
United Prov. ..	1,959	....	pl. 1,959
Rajputana ..	12,038	1,000	pl. 15,707
Sind	4,669		
Persian ..	....	....	
American ..	....	....	
Egyptian ..	....	....	
Other Sorts ..	85	....	pl. 85
Total ..	46,524	5,601	pl. 40,923

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-3-3, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-4, B. T. per cwt.

Forward ..... Rs. 8-12-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-3, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-4, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31.32d.

D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. any time.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5.16d. any time.

Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 11-32d.

Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 192½ Nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½

Do. Shanghai 170½

60 d-s. Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59.10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing rates and maintained a steady tone throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed some activity today.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 536½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 378¾, Standards at Rs. 882½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,085.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,377¼ and Centrals to Rs. 1,760.

Currimbhai dropped to Rs. 182½, Crescent at Rs. 882½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 183½ and Kohinoors at Rs. 590.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,570.

Tapti Valley Railway shares kept in demand at Rs. 557½, Central Provinces changed hands at Rs. 115, Sara Sirargunj at Rs. 96½ and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 51½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 105½ and Deferred improved to Rs. 203½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 890.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,055 X. D.

Alcock and Ashdowns moved up to Rs. 296.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares were placed at Rs. 162½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89 5/8.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

WHEAT CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Government of India have decided to convene a Wheat Conference at Simla on 23rd September when official representatives from wheat growing provinces will attend and discuss questions relating to wheat export. Bombay will be represented by Mr. Keatinge, I.C.S., United Provinces by Mr. Reginald Hailey, I.C.S., Punjab, by Townshend, I.C.S., Central Provinces by Mr. Walker, I.C.S., and Delhi by Mr. Malcolin Hailey. Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Wheat Commissioner, will also be present.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 14th September 1915 sould be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MARKS AND CO., LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of Messrs. Marcks and Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, Mr. R. Kennedy, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th April, 1915, observed that, under the circumstances, the Directors were satisfied with the results achieved during the year. They ought to congratulate themselves on the fact that a profit had been made at all.

The Report was unanimously adopted. In this Report the Directors stated as follows:—

Your Directors cannot but refer to the regrettable war and the trade conditions surrounding it which have tended to shrink the profit of the Company. Uncertain as they are of the duration of the present crisis, your Directors must confess that they do not anticipate any great improvement in the business of the Company in the near future. As long as the war lasts the stagnant condition of the trade of jewellery and kindred luxuries, such as the Company purveys, is likely to last also.

When consideration is however given to the fact existing of the spirit of individual economy at the present time which appears to take precedence of all things, and the tendency of the public to lower the standard of requirements, we have reason for congratulation that a profit has been made at all in the year under report.

It will be seen from the accounts that the liabilities of the Company have been greatly reduced. Similarly, on the other side, the stock in hand and debts due by constituents show equal reductions. These are items in the account worth considering when arriving at a correct estimate of the position of the Company.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The profit made this year is Rs. 11,061-0-8 which, with the amount from last year's account, amounts to	12,907	7	8
To this your Directors propose to add from the Reserve Dividend Fund a sum of	8,000	0	0
Making a total of	20,907	7	8
From this your Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., i.e., Rs. 5 per share, which will absorb	20,000	0	0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year's account	907	7	8

The meeting also unanimously adopted the Directors' recommendation to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.

Mr. G. C. Plinston, one of the Directors, who was due to retire by rotation, was re-elected a Director, and Mr. F. L. McAfee, the Company's Auditor, was re-appointed to his post.

Votes of thanks to the chairman of the meeting and to Mr. Walter Procter, General Manager of the Company, and his staff for the satisfactory management of the Company during the year, brought the meeting to a close.

AGRA BOOT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

ASSOCIATION TO SAFEGUARD INTERESTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

AGRA, Sept. 15.

During the last 25 years the boot manufacturing industry has grown up here on a considerable scale and Agra-made footwear is exported to all parts of India. In the beginning, all the work was done by hand and boot factories were very small affairs. But in the last ten years much machinery has been imported from England and some factories are equipped with the latest machinery and worked by power. Consequently, the output is now much greater than what it was five years back. But inspite of all these improvements and increased output the industry as a whole is not in a flourishing condition. The reason given is that there is very severe competition to secure retail dealers of out-stations, to whom inordinate credit is allowed and who take undue advantage of this state of affairs. The result is that the industry as a whole has suffered very much from bad debts and losses, several firms having come to grief during the last few years.

Realizing the insecure condition of the industry a conference of all boot manufacturers and export houses was convened last week at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. The conference lasted 2 days and it was decided to form a union of Agra boot manufacturers and exporters to safeguard the industry which was threatened with ruin. Among other things it was also agreed upon that credit on no account should be allowed to retail dealers for more than two months. A committee has been formed to draft the rules and regulations of the union.

CALCUTTA'S WEE TRADE RETURNS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Calcutta trade returns show that arrivals by rail into Calcutta during the week ending 28th August, 1915, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, increased considerably in the case of jute (21,000 tons as against 3,000 tons) and slightly in the case of tea (1,000 tons as against 900 tons). There was a decrease, however, in the arrivals of wheat (3,400 tons as against 4,000 tons), rice (1,800 tons as against 2,300 tons) and coal and coke (69,000 tons as against 108,000 tons).

Taking the same periods into account, the exports by sea from Calcutta showed large increases in jute (16,000 tons against 9,000 tons) and gunny bags (8 millions against 5 millions in number).

There was no wheat exported this week against 95 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

It appears that on the 12th instant "Liberty" pamphlets were distributed broadcast in Pabna. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding, but no clue has yet been obtained.

PRESIDENCY CROP FORECASTS

COTTON.

The preliminary memorandum of the Director of Agriculture, on Early Cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Native States for the Season of 1915-16, giving the estimates up to 1st August, states that the information received is incomplete. The sowings are still unfinished in the South. The reported area is 1,425 thousand acres in British Districts and 4 thousand acres in Native States, being about 20 per cent. below the corresponding area of last year and ½ per cent. under the decennial average at the same date. Low prices were fetched by the crop last year and curtailed the area everywhere. Rains commenced late and the crop was sown in the North in the 2nd fortnight of June, a week to a fortnight later than usual. In the South sowings are not yet commenced in places. The young crop is thriving everywhere.

SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum crop states that the information is incomplete. Sowing is still unfinished. Total reported area for British Districts is 212 thousand acres and for Native States is 92 thousand acres, being 37 per cent. below the corresponding area last year and 22 per cent. under the decennial average at the same date. The decrease is due to late commencement of rain in the Presidency proper, which delayed the sowings, particularly in Gujarat and Kathiawar and to deficiency of rain and low inundation in Sind. In Gujarat the early crop was sown a fortnight to a month later than usual and late crop is still to be sown, the condition of the crop being generally good. In the Deccan the crop was sown in the 2nd fortnight of June, a week to a fortnight later than normal and in the North it replaced cotton in places. The crop is doing well everywhere. In the Karnatak the crop was sown seasonably early in June and is progressing satisfactorily. In the Konkan the crop was sown normally in the 2nd fortnight of June and is thriving well. In Sind the crop was sown seasonably at the end of June and its condition is fairly satisfactory, though damage by insects is anticipated in Upper Sind.

SUGARCANE.

The preliminary memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop states that the information is incomplete. The reported area is 49,000 acres in British Districts and 29,000 acres in Native States, being 13 per cent. over the corresponding area last year and about 17 per cent over the average at the same date. There is plentiful water-supply in wells and thanks owing to the good rains of last year and better prices are fetched for the product since the commencement of the War induced larger sowings everywhere in the Presidency. In Sind the deficiency of water-supply restricted the cultivation. The sowing season extends from November to June. The crop is generally thriving everywhere.

GROUNDNUT.

The preliminary memorandum on the groundnut crop states that the information is incomplete. The reported area is 113 thousand acres in British Districts and 38 thousand acres in Native States, being about 8 per cent over the corresponding area last year and 83 per cent. over the decennial average at the same date. The increase is due to a part of the area usually devoted to cotton being placed under this oilseed and to increased popularity of foreign seed in Northern Districts. Rains commenced late and the crop was sown a week to a fortnight later than normal at the end of June. The crop is doing well at present everywhere.

STEAMER PASSENGERS FOR KARACHI

STRICT REGULATIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

Strict official orders are published here regarding passenger arrivals by sea at Karachi. Before any ship arrives in port the ships' officers must prepare a complete list of passengers showing the full name and nationality of each. Before the ship anchors the ship's officers must muster all passengers in the saloons in order to prepare the passenger list with their passports and other papers in their personal possession, ready for inspection. The passengers may not quit their respective seats until all have been examined. Though British subjects do not require permits to land all passengers, whether British subjects or foreignors, must satisfy the police as to their nationality. The shipping companies and booking agents are requested to note and communicate these arrangements to headquarters in Europe with the suggestion that printed instructions may be handed to each passenger for Karachi.

At the last Meeting of the Darjeeling Planters Association, it was stated that lefts of tea from factories are on the increase, and it was accordingly decided to urge the Indian Tea Association to take concerted steps with other branches to put a stop to the practice. It was also stated that the quality of labourin the Darjeeling District had deteriorated greatly in recent years. Formerly, at least 75 per cent. of the male coolies were able to carry full tea chests, but now only 20 per cent. are strong enough to do so.

The funeral of the Right Reverend Dr. Basle, Third Bishop of Mysore, who died on Monday morning, took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, on Tuesday. There was a large congregation. The Bishop of Pondicherry celebrated the Pontifical Mass. Messages of sympathy were received from the delegate Apostolic Patriarch Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East and also from the Archbishop of Madras and the Bishops of Mylapore, Kumbakonam, Hyderabad and Mangalore.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range: Opening Ceremony by Lady Sprott, Prince's Dock, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius, Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Chakdina will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, September 17.

Parsi Khordadsal.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. Byculla Club; B. Team v. Bombay City Police.

SATURDAY, September 18.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. G. I. P. Ry.; B. Team v. Y. M. C. A.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, First Day.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Sept. 16.

207.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy:—

No. 8693 Vol. B. Hagem.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of August was 627, of whom 26 were males, 286 females, and 305 children.

REPORTED THEFT.

Damodar Sundardas, who lived in Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, has reported to the police that during his absence on the 14th instant a cupboard in his room was broken open and cash and embroidered clothes of the value of Rs. 550 had been taken away.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No plague or cholera cases, whether attacks or deaths, were reported in the city on Tuesday. There was one attack of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 86, as compared with 82 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. The total numer of rats caught was 1,950, of which four were found to be plague-stricken.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

While motor car No. 37B., owned by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Boyce of Jhansi, was proceeding along Queen's Road on the evening of the 14th instant and had neared the Charni Road station, when Jesra Kaliauchand, a Marwadi, came from behind a carriage, which was opposite the station and dashed in front of the motor car before it could be stopped and he was knocked down. The motor car was promptly stopped and the wounded man, who had received several abrasions on his body, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, from which place he was discharged after being treated.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Roman Catholic members of the Secretariat and of the offices of the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor, the Accountant-General, the Currency Office, and the Stamp Office, will offer the Annual Thanksgiving Mass to-morrow at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8.30 a.m. (S. T.). The Mass will be rendered by a Choir composed of the Secretariat employees.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the same church on the same day at 9-30 a.m.

THEOSOPHY AND WAR.

MRS. BESANT'S SPEECH.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Annie Besant lectured on the subject of "Theosophy and War" before a crowded gathering at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji presided.

The chairman in a few opening remarks said that the present war was a murderous war and could only be compared with the war of the Mahabharata.

Mrs. Besant said that she expressed her own views, which were arrived at after study. To some the war was a great outrage, because the Theosophical Society was founded on the principle of universal brotherhood. There was a great deal of discussion along the line of discussion of Christ about the war. Some had held it to be entirely incompatible with the teachings of Christ. There were a few of their brethern in the West who regarded the Sermon on the Mount as the general exposition of Christian ethics and who had therefore completely disassociated themselves from their country because of the war. Others held other views. Some said that the teachings of Buddha were all very good for a yogi or a saint, or a sunyasin, but not for the dealings of one nation with another. There were some who held that non-resistance was best.

Coming to the war in Europe, she said that any one who dispassionately looked at the subject must come to the conclusion that the Allies were in the right, that they stood for weak nations; that they were for liberty. Their methods of warfare were more civilised than those of the Germanic peoples.

Speaking about conscription, she said, England was right in not adopting that. The voluntary system had given a magnificent army.

Quoting the words of Shri Krishna in the Bhagwad Gita Mrs. Besant said that where there was right there was victory.

GREAT OIL BLAZE AT SEWRI.

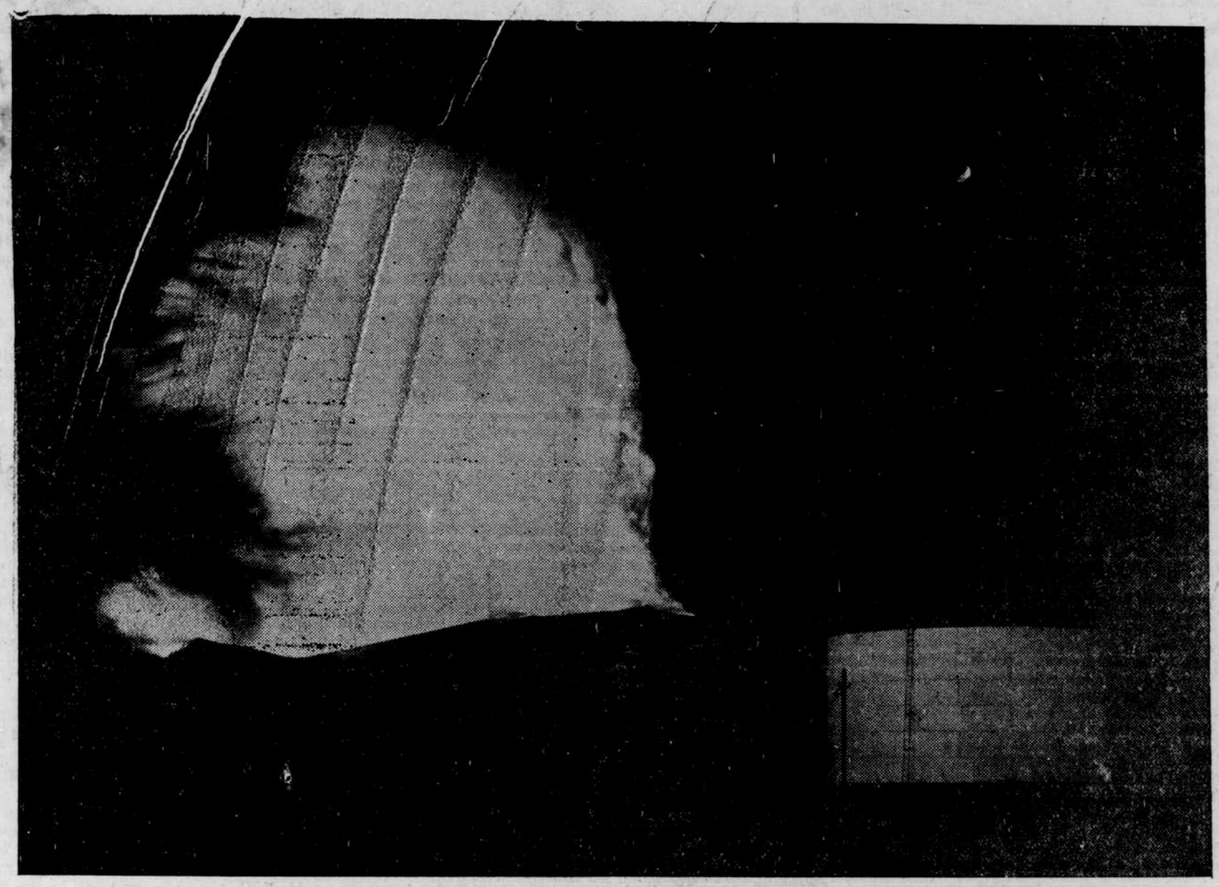

Photo by G. M. Jaykar.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION INSTALLATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when Sir Sassoon David presided in the absence of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 13th September, stating as follows:—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution dated the 14th October 1908, according sanction to a contract being entered into with the Lilleshall Company for the supply and erection of pumping machinery at the Love Grove Pumping Station at a cost of Rs. 6,01,500 (£40,100), I have the honour to state that the erection of the plant was completed by the Company on 31st March 1914 and after the 3 months' maintenance period the engines were taken over by the Municipality on 1st July. According to the date fixed by Mr. G. Midgley Taylor for the termination of the contract the Lilleshall Company ought to have completed the supply and erection of the machinery by 24 May 1911, i.e., within 24 months from the date of order by Mr. Taylor, but as stated above the Contractors did not actually complete the work till 31st March 1914, *i.e.*, until 2 years 10 months and 7 days after the contract date. As the failure on the part of the Contractors to complete the contract by the due date would appear to render them liable to a penalty of 5 shillings per centum of the amount of the accepted tender per week and for liquidated damages, Mr. Midgley Taylor, whose decision in matters of dispute is final under the contract, was requested to consider this delay in issuing his final certificate. In preferring their final claim the Lilleshall Company also claimed damages as per statement A attached, on account of the delay caused to them by the Engine House not being ready for the erection of the machinery and when Mr. Taylor proposed to arbitrate under the powers vested in him by the contract they objected to his acting in that capacity. Mr. Taylor was therefore requested to take legal advice and I enclose a copy of his Solicitors' letter, dated the 23rd June 1915, which shows the difficulty in the way of the Municipality recovering damages. Subsequent to the date of the Solicitors' letter the Lilleshall Company withdrew their objection to Mr. Taylor acting as arbitrator and he has made his award. The settlement seems to be fair and is binding on the Municipality under the terms of the contract."

I request the sanction of the Standing Committee under section 517 (1) (h) of the Municipal Act to the payment to the Contractors of £1,035-3-1 in full settlement of their claim for £4,524-3-5. This claim is based upon their having to keep their stock lying with them, unpacking, repacking, and looking after stock lying with them, interest on payment being made at a later date than they had under the contract anticipated, interest on deposit of stock and various smaller items.

The Solicitors in their letter dated the 23rd June 1915, stated:

"As the result of careful consideration which we have given to the contract with the Lilleshall Co. and the correspondence which has passed between that Company and your engineers we fear there is little chance of enforcing the payment of liquidated damages for delay or what are usually known as penalties against the Lilleshall Co. It is essential to success in a claim of this kind that the persons making the claim have not been guilty of delay or other breach of contract because unless the penalties can be recovered for the full contract time nothing is payable. There appears little doubt that there was some delay in the erection of the buildings which would render it impossible for you to show that the Municipality were always in a position to receive the machinery at the dates when according to the contract obligations they ought to have been delivered and if in fact you were not ready it is not sufficient excuse to say that it made no difference.

Although liquidated damages or penalties cannot be recovered, it does not follow that the Municipality canot establish a good claim as against the Contractors for unliquidated damages. In other words onus is upon the Municipality to prove the damage actually sustained instead of taking according to the contract 5 per cent. per annum upon the tender."

The Committee approved of the course taken by the Commissioner, as detailed in his letter above.

POVERTY AND SANITARY REFORM.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT OF MADRAS CORPORATION.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

In an interesting preface to the Administration Report of the Madras Corporation the President, Mr. C. Molony, records his impressions of the working of the Municipality during the last twelve months.

He says: "To my mind before the Corporation can advance it must set its machinery in order. Its zeal for good may be taken for granted, its projects are high-sounding and beneficent but when promise is contrasted with performance I fear that to a disinterested observer, Madras somewhat resembles one 'that walketh in silk attire and lacketh bread.' One most important need is a financial programme. It is most desirable that the Corporation as a body should exercise check upon the financial vagaries of the Executive, but the present method of control is entirely faulty. In attempting to do too much, the Commissioners as a body end in doing nothing. The control of finances as they are managed to-day, is illusory. The remedy needed is a certain measure of devolution."

He pleads for a financial committee which would before formulating any policy ascertain the views of individual commissioners and would embody these views in a programme, worked out at some leisure.

Continuing Mr. Molony says, before men exercise their minds on finance, education or politics they must live and statistics prove that a Madras citizen too often fails to live; in other words, the city or its inhabitants, or both, are unhealthy. Referring to poverty as one of the causes of this state, he says poverty is theoretically remediable, but for a very long time it will constitute a formidable obstacle to sanitary reform. A large proportion of the population houses itself abominably, for the simple reason that it cannot afford to house itself better. A man's roof should be sound, his floor impervious, his room ventilated and of certain spaciousness, but when food and the scantiest measure of clothing have been provided there remains but little out of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per month towards securing these accommodations.

SIVAGIRI ESTATE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Tyabji an application to admit a revision petition made on behalf of the Zemindarini of Sivagiri against an order of the Subordinate Judge, Tuticorin, calling upon the Zemindarini as the receiver of the Sivagiri Estate to deposit Rs. 1,50,000 as security.

Counsel for the petitioner urged that the subordinate judge had no jurisdiction to pass that order as the appointment of the Zemindarini as receiver was made by the High Court and that as the receiver had duly remitted receipts of over Rs. 2,000 into the Government treasury the security was unnecessary.

The application was allowed and the revision petition will be heard next week.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on behalf of Mayurbhanj Railway Company of the extension of Mayurbhanj State Railway, 2ft. 6in. gauge, from Baripada to Talbond, a distance of about 39 miles. This extension will be known as the Baripada Talsond extension of the Mayurbhanj State Railway.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 14th September:—

The Russians have driven back the Austro-Germans in Galicia while the Germans have progressed slightly in the centre and the north.

A Russian communiqué says in the districts of Riga and Freidrichstadt there is no essential change. Desperate fighting continues west and southwest of Jacobstadt to the west and sough-west of Dvinsk the enemy carrying out a vigorous offensive.

A German communiqué says the Germans reached Vilna-Dvinsk-Petrograd railway at several points and the Russian communiqué says the Russians have retired in the vicinity of the station of Podbroze, 28 miles north-east of Vilna.

Further south the enemy's attack is developing, east of Skidel they have been considerably reinforced.

On the roads from Volkosysk and Kartuszka-Bereza towards Slonim the enemy is advancing cautiously, attempts to undertake a more vigorous offensive being met with resolute resistance which ensures the regular retreat of the Russians in accordance with a pre-arranged plan. In Derajno district, 20 miles north-east of Rovno, there is stubborn fighting and west of Rovno in the Dobno and Kremonetz regions the Austrians are making attacks unsuccessfully.

In Galicia in the Tarnopol district the Russian have driven back the German who are retiring north and the Germans admit that they have occupied a favourable position some miles west of the former position.

WIRELESS CODE STORY.

INVENTOR'S DISCOMFITURE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The following telegram from New York appears in a "Straits" paper:—

As a result of the investigation into the misuse by Germans of the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, it is likely that the station will be closed. It is intended merely to take over the control and make the censorship more stringent, but the censors confess their inability to detect the code the German agents are using.

A scientist of philadelphia named Isidore Kipsee came forward to-day with an explanation of this difficulty. He says he invented a secret code by which harmless words could be so arranged to convey hidden meanings to an infinite variety. German agents approached him and obtained the code to test it, promising him £10,000 if they found it successful. He declares they made off with it and have paid him nothing. Thereupon he was determined to expose them.

The Select Committee's Report on the Inland Steam Vessels Bill is ready.

The Ceylon Turf Club has contributed Rs. 12,057 to the War Funds as a result of financial success at last month's races.

Messrs. Dev Datt and G. F. Balfour have been appointed by Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers, State Railways and posted respectively to the Eastern Bengal and North Western Railway.

The total amount of donations received by the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund up to the 13th September come to Rs. 5,07,809.

Official and Personal.

As at present arranged Lady Carmichael will sail from Bombay on October 10 in the P. and O. Arabia.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla on the 17th instant for a brief tour in the upper hills, visiting among other places Narkanda and Kotgarh, returning to Simla on the 13th. It is understood that his honour will also make a short tour before arriving at Lahore.

The Hon. Dr. Sarvadhicary, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, conferred with the Education Department at Simla and had an interview with the Viceroy on Wednesday evening about the University affairs.

Mr. Graham, I.C.S., Accountant-General, United Provinces, takes six months' leave with effect from the 24th September. Mr. Mozumdar will officiate. Mr. Ghattak will officiate for Mr. Mozumdar as Controller, Indian Treasury.

Mrs. Annie Besant who is now in Bombay is expected to visit Nagpur shortly.

Mr. C. Pratt, Chief Engineer, second class, and Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, is permitted to retire from the 19th September, and Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Executive Engineer on special duty in the office of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1 is appointed to officiate in his place.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, yesterday as the guest of the Viceroy.

Already a large number of railway officials have arrived at Simla for the next week's Conference and amongst those are Col. Cowrie, R.E., Major Hepper, R.E., Messrs. Bell, Bayley, Clarke, F. W. Hanson and Bliss.

Captain G. L. J. G. Morris, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Fort St. George, Madras, Madras been appointed Commandant and Adjutant, Governor's Body Guard, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler C.S., who has been Joint Secretary, Royal Public Services Commission, has been granted three months' leave and is expected to return to India at the end of October.

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST.

(News Bureau)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The preliminary jute forecast was issued this afternoon.

As regards Eastern Bengal districts it appears that in the Dacca district the acreage is 232,975 this year against 293,100 last year, in Mymensingh 454,321 against 557,620, in Faridpur 186,500 against 241,112 in Bakarganj 47,000 against 62,000, in Chittagong 200 against 200, in Tiperah 180,861 against 296,321, in Noakhali 26,941 against 69,541.

In West Bengal, districts in the 24th Parganas the acreage this year is 69,791 against 87,551 in Nadia 53,008 against 93,476, in Murshidabad 20,553 against 37,000, in Jessore 85,837 against 125,271, in Khulna 20,886 against 32,037, in Burdwan 8,363 against 11,998, in Midnapore 12,976 against 14,977, Hooghly 39,531 against 43,875, Howrah 16,013 against 20,814, Cooch Behar 27,556 against 44,413.

In Bihar and Orissa the acreages are in Champaran 15,000 against 4,800 last year, in Muzafferpore 1,000 against 2,300, in Bhagalpore, 2,560 against 8,100, in Purnea 158,830 against 281,220, in the Santhal Parganas 1,500 against 6,300, in Cuttack 20,200 against 23,200, in Balasore 2,500 against 3,400.

Mr. John Hinde, of Calcutta, has despatched a second gramophone with sixty records to the new St. John War Hospital at Dehradun.

WOMENS BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The Honorary Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, writes as follows:—

Since publishing the last Report, the offices of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund have been moved from Waterloo Mansions, to the first floor of the Science College in Mayo Road. This has been made possible by the generosity of Government, who have placed these really beautiful premises at the disposal of the Branch. Naturally the move has entailed a great deal of work and the usual routine has been interfered with, largely curtailing the usual output of work. However, the move has been effected without any expense whatever to the Women's Branch, and the more spacious accommodation will lead to increased work in the future.

The replacements for the Lady Hardinge Hospital have been continued and include 32 cotton pyjama coats, 300 complete pyjama suits, and 50 dusters. "Comforts" which are distributed twice weekly include 6,000 cigarettes, sweets, spices, and condiments of different kinds.

Colaba Hospital was in need of a few garments which the Branch was able to supply, 60 kit bags and about 20 garments of different kinds were sent to the Hospital. The "Comforts" included 11,000 cigarettes, sweets, jams, biscuits, cheeroots, pipes, cakes, games and walking sticks, and in response to a special appeal, sola topees, kit bags, 10 yards of bath towelling and 24 surgical shirts.

Also the Colaba Convalescent Home Barracks through Mrs. Knight received shirts handkerchiefs, vests, socks, shoes, games of different kinds, 100 kit bags also "Comforts."

St. George's Hospital received "Comforts" including 6,000 cigarettes, sponge cakes, sponge fingers, etc.

The Marine Lines Hospital received Rs. 48 in cash for fruit 13,000 cigarettes, and condiments of different kinds.

SUPPLIES TO HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Fortunately, notwithstanding many demands the Branch was able to meet Colonel Heard's request for supplies for the hospital ship Takada and 2 cases of clothing, 158 cushion pads, 72 spine protectors, 144 handkerchiefs, 96 khaki shirts, and many other necessaries were despatched on August 11th. Also a case of "Comforts," containing among other things 5,200 cigarettes, 10 lbs. of tobacco, 29 packs of cards.

The hospital ship Madras was also supplied with 300 hospital caps.

Individual soldiers who have come to the Depot have been given kit bags and three of the Australian Force were given an outfit on their way to the Front. In all about 200 bags have been given in this way.

In August the total number of cases of "Comforts" sent to Basra, Muscat, and the smaller ports in the Persian Gulf, British and East Africa amounted to 169. These "Comforts" are much appreciated, as is testified by the letters of thanks from Commanding Officers and men themselves. We need the hearty cooperation of the public to enable us to keep up the supply. Cigarettes, Cards, books and games of all sorts are greatly needed, and a special request for potatoes has come from Mesopotamia, also one regiment asks for a Mandoline, if any body has one to spare and could send it to the Branch office, it will be most gratefully accepted.

One of the features of the new offices is a stall for the sale of fancy work for the benefit of the War Fund. The President and Committee will be most grateful if any ladies feel able to send articles for sale. The public are welcome to inspect the articles from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and again from 4 to 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday.

On Saturday, September 11th, refreshments were provided at Victoria Terminus for the Ambulance trains going up-country. This work has been undertaken by the Branch, and will be continued for the present.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,44,079-13-9; K. H. G., Rs. 30; Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 17-9-6; Conscience money, case of theft, Rs. 10; M. D. D. O., Rs. 15; Mr. Jivandas Pitamber, Rs. 50; Khan Saheb Faridudin, Rs. 30; Messrs. Pyrke's Provision Stores, Rs. 25; Bai Saheb of Kurundwad (senior), Rs. 500; Rajkot Gymkhana Club, Rs. 41; per Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar, Rs. 900; Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Rs. 50; Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Rs. 5,000; Sir Shapurji Broacha, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Crewder & Co. Ltd., Rs. 500; Mr. J. H. Heap, Rs. 100; Mrs. Rushton, Rs. 30; Lieut.-Col. J. R. B. G. Garter, Rs. 400;

Per Mrs. Clements, Dharwar:—The Nawab and Begum of Savanur, Rs. 200; Mr. and Mrs. Clements, I.C.S., Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Duxbury, Rs. 50; Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., Rs. 50; Mr. L. Gilbert, Rs. 50; Col. G. E. Fooks, Rs. 50; Mr. Mahalingapa Nelvigi, Rs. 40; Mrs. Kalsulkar, Rs. 35; Mrs. Heblikar, Rs. 35; District Court establishment families, Rs. 35; sums under Rs. 35, Rs. 992-6-0; total Rs. 1,637-6-0.

Per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porbander:—Lohana Community on occasion of opening of Hostel, Rs. 500; Porbander Women, Rs. 6-12-0, Rs. 506-12, total Rs. 458,922-9-3.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

CONTRIBUTION BY SOWARS OF THE 3RD SKINNER'S HORSE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has received through His Majesty's Consul General, British Legation, Addis Ababa, a contribution of £12-6-8 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, representing half a month's pay from the undermentioned sowars of the Legation Escort:—

Pte. Sucha Singh, Pte. Gurbachand Singh, Pte. Narayan Singh, Pte. Bir Singh, Pte. Pala Singh, all of the 3rd Skinner's Horse.

His Excellency has requested that his warm appreciation of this loyal and generous contribution may be communicated to the donors.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 16, 1915.

THE FINANCIAL MISSION TO THE U. S.

It is satisfactory to learn from a recent telegram that the activities of the Anglo-French Financial Commission in New York are bearing good fruit, which is reflected in an improvement of the cable transfer rates on London. No hint is given as to the direction in which these "activities" are being extended. Whether it will be possible to restore the balance by means of a credit being opened, or whether the issue of the contemplated £200,000,000 Loan in New York will be found necessary to effect the remedy, is still open to conjecture. The mere fact that a report that the members of the Commission were week-end visitors of prominent bankers and that Lord Reading was a visitor at Mr. Morgan's country house was sufficient to create a spirit of confidence in the London market, is enough to suggest that the exchange trouble is not deep-seated, and that the adjustment can readily be arrived at by a little co-operation between Lombard Street and Wall Street. The amazing part of the whole business is, that our British bankers and the Treasury should have allowed a matter of such vital importance to drift into its present position. For months and months it has been as clear as daylight, that, owing to the immense excess of Europe's purchases from America, the value of exports to this country would leave a large balance to be settled by cash remittances. And it was only when this loss in remitting from Europe rose to such a prohibitive figure as to make business with the States almost an impossibility, that our financial wiseacres suddenly found it incumbent on them to drop procrastination and dreaming, in favour of practical remedial measures, which should have engaged their attention at the very outset.

It is estimated that the present loss in exchange over remittances to America amounts to upwards of 3 per cent. Even with an incubus of this kind to contend with, it is questionable whether our British bankers would have goaded the Treasury into taking the initiative, had a strong business protest not been raised on the other side of the Atlantic against the deluge of gold which was being poured into the country to effect the payments, stuffing up the United States Treasury and the Banks in New York to a dangerous extent, which in the end would be calculated to disorganize the conditions there to almost the same extent as on the European side. It must therefore be apparent, as this adjustment of the Exchange Question is not a one-sided affair in which the financial interests of the Allies alone are involved, that the United States Government and Wall Street magnates are sure to exercise their most strenuous endeavours to help the Anglo-French Commission in devising a method to raise the rate to its normal workable level. The British Treasury is of course directly responsible to the country for finding a way out of the *impasse* that has arisen, and judging from the personnel of the Commission, it would appear that those who are accredited with having expert knowledge concerning the matters involved, have been deputed to provide the solution. That the Commission will bring its mission to a satisfactory issue, there can be no reasonable doubt: it has everything in its favour, with the hearty co-operation of America's financial fraternity assured. The only matter for conjecture is, whether political exigencies will permit of a big loan being floated to put British dollars into circulation, or whether a colossal credit will be opened to meet the emergency. From the text of a recent New York telegram, the loan expedient seems to be the more likely method, American financiers fearing, that unless a specific understanding is arrived at to introduce a procedure difinitely to assist American exports, the surplus products of the country would be prejudiced thereby. This anxiety on the part of American financiers for the fixation of the Government seal to the arrangement, is a fair indication of the baneful effect the fall in exchange is likely to have on the internal economy of the United States as well as to the Allies. And as the unpleasant situation has been evolved by the lack of either ordinary business foresight or by neglect on the part of financial and trade experts, we are of opinion the loan expedient will be adopted rather than the establishing of a confederated credit by Wall Street Financiers.

Since writing the above, however, later messages state that the United States Government will not approve or disapprove the negotiation of a £200,000,000 Loan by the Allies, looking upon the transaction as a mere commercial venture in which the bankers alone are involved. A further report says the present plan of the Anglo-French Commission is to borrow the money on British and French Government bonds without collateral security, and that the United States Government would not interfere with the loan. This last remark is about as illuminating as Lord Reading's reply when the Commissioners were approached for some information on the subject. His Lordship is reported to have said, "it was eminently desirable that some steps should be taken to secure the stability of exchange." One would be inclined to infer from such a vapid reply, if it were really given, that the question of endeavouring to secure some method of adjusting the discrepancy that had arisen in American exchange was a mere side-issue so far as the real purport of the Commission's visit to the States was concerned. And this, coupled with the extraordinary desire of the pro-German element to participate in supplying the Allies with munitions, cotton and foodstuffs, after the recent disclosures of their machinations to the contrary, sounds so paradoxical, that we must be excused for presuming that the text of the messages, as transmitted by Reuter, is more or less imaginative. As we have already remarked the settlement of this exchange question is as much in the interests of America as the Allies. But from what we have been taught during the past year of the feelings of the pro-Germans towards the Allies, in spite of their being "first of all Americans who desire the prosperity of the United States," we are inclined heartily to endorse the concluding remark in the same Reuter's message, that if the loan under such circumstances be accomplished, "it would be an unequalled historic operation in American finauce." It there is any truth in the intrusion of the pro-German element into the activities of the Commission, to the extent the telegrams lead us to suppose, it serves to emphasise the grip these people have got on the United States. And as Lord Reading and his coadjutors are reported to be strictly guarded during the course of their investigations, the appearance of the German banker as an indispensable adjunct to the negotiations which are said to be in progress does not augur well for their ultimate success, even though "the prosperity of the United States be threatened if the loan fails."

INFANT MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Few problems of public health in India have engaged more anxious condition than that of infant mortality which has for many years continued to be quite appalling. The City of Bombay,—so progressive in many other directions—bears melancholy evidence to this fact in common with other parts of the country. In 1900 the mortality in Bombay itself was as high as 13,492, giving a proportion of 10.63 per one thousand births registered. It was in 1902 that Dr. Turner prepared his first Report on the causes of the high infant mortality in the city and the measures and remedies for reducing it. The statistics which he collected went to show that the infant mortality was higher among the poorer classes, and for various reasons. For it is obvious that poor mothers should lack in stamina and be consequently unable to bear the strain of producing healthy off-spring, especially in view of the hard work that they are required to do during pregnancy and even up to within a very short period of confinement. Besides this, another contributing factor is the want of proper nourishment to infants, as during the absence of the mother at work from early morning till late at night, they are fed on food which is for the most part unsuitable and indigestible. Nor is it necessary to dwell on the want of proper clothing and of proper medical treatment in sickness and, above all, on the effect of insanitary dwellings and surroundings and of overcrowding. One of the remedies suggested by Dr. Turner was a measure which has proved of much benefit in some European towns, namely, the provision of free medical relief and assistance of trained nurses or medical women to poor women in confinement. As a result of this suggestion free medical relief to the poor was provided by the establishment of ten dispensaries in the different parts of the city with a trained visiting nurse and midwife attached to each. Since then many reports and suggestions have been made on the subject, and in 1904 Dr. Turner again drew attention to the subject by stating that "there may be causes of infant mortality in Bombay which no sanitarian can reach, but where the causes are preventible, the enormous loss of infant life can be prevented by judicious medical relief, nursing and instruction in the elements of hygiene."

He did not content himself, however, with merely making suggestions, but, with a view to obtain more information as to the way in which lying-in women were treated and the surroundings of infants, he directed the nurses to make reports after inquiries on certain lines which were laid down. The summary of these reports indicated that, even a slight acquaintance with the conditions under which the poor in Bombay are made to live, would have made clear that insanitary conditions, the ignorance of *dais*, the physical labour in which the mothers are engaged are important factors in the high infant mortality in the city; and that the remedy for all this lies in the direction of educating the poorer classes. Later on in a special report presented to the Corporation, Dr. Turner urged certain practical remedies such as the provision of Lying-in Hospitals, which would not only give the mother good food, nursing and skilled attendance, but would also do much towards giving the infant a start in life and enable the mother to provide breast milk to support the child; the education of Indian midwives at the hospital and the registration and licensing of these women,—for the control over them is of the greatest importance, and a hospital would do a great deal in the direction of training such women, besides providing out-door qualified women free, or at a small cost, who would be able to attend and advise the mother during or after confinement; and the provision of municipal milk depôts where women could obtain pure milk at a small cost. These are not novel remedies, for they are all in force in most cities of Europe and America where the State acknowledges its duty in this respect towards the people, and they can well be tried in India with modifications demanded by the peculiar circumstances of the country. As a result of these suggestions a scheme was launched for providing a free Lying-in Hospital for poor women, but it was decided to amalgamate it with the wider one of the proposed King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital which is still to come. In 1912 the realisation of the suggestions, so often repeated, seemed still far distant. In 1913, however, the Corporation sanctioned a small grant of Rs. 1,000 for providing certain comforts for the poorer class of women during confinement, the amount to be expended in giving aid in the shape of a bed, blanket, milk and *charpoi*. It also appointed a committee "to consider and advise the Corporation as to the best means to be adopted to improve the condition of women during labour and their infants during infant life and as to any other measure for reducing the infant mortality in the city." The labours of this Committee terminated in what Dr. Turner in his latest Report calls "a complacent and comprehensive retrospection of the statistical and administrative aspects of infant mortality, but without any suggestions as to the best means and measures to be adopted for reducing the waste of human life." But while the Corporation has not yet taken any adequate practical measures some good work has been done by the Sanitary Association under the Lady Willingdon scheme of training the *dais* and it may be hoped that a proper co-ordination of the beneficent activities of the Association, with the efforts of the Health Department and the Maternity Home provided by the Municipality will go some way in reducing the heavy toll of infant lives.

But that much still remains to be done is evident from the figures given in Dr. Turner's last Health Report for the year 1914. The outlook affords some slight encouragement; for never before since 1898, except in 1913, was such a low mortality registered as in 1914 when it was 7,580 and it is reasonable to expect that a still further reduction will follow. But from the figures given in the Report it appears that out of 19,679 children registered as born during the year, 2,588 died within the first month of life, and for nearly four-fifths of those the cause of death assigned was debility, that is, want of vitality, immaturity at birth, ignorant neglect and the methods adopted by the unskilled or untrained women attending the women; 2,360 died before attaining the age of six months, the cause of death, in descending order of incidance being, 44.06 diseases of respiratory system, 28.94 diseases of nervous system, 9.81 debility and 6.69 diarrhoea and dysentery; and 2,632 of the children died before reaching the age of twelve months. It will be observed that of the total mortality under one year of age, more than 34 per cent. occured in the first month of the year and, that of the deaths at this early period of life nearly three-fourths are due to debility; in the second and third groups, the highest proportion of deaths is associated with diseases of the respiratory system. The next most fatal cause is diseases of the nervous system in the first and second groups and diarrhoea and dysentery in the third, all of which denote exposure and defective feeding. But the most disconcerting feature of the Report is that the percentage of confinements attended by unskilled women shows no signs of decrease; it was 63.1, i.e., 4.8 higher than in 1909 when it was the lowest and the highest since then. But these things will continue as long as the causes which contribute to bring them about remain. And these refer to the social environment and economic conditions of the parents, the occupation of the mothers, and the unhygienic conditions in which a large proportion of infants is born only to die. To the removal of these causes the efforts of the Municipality and the citizens require immediately to be devoted.

Notes of the Day.

The Apollo Bunder Assault Case.

What is known as the Apollo Bunder Assault case came up before Justices Batchelor and Hayward yesterday on application for revision, but the application was rejected without the parties being heard, owing to the absence of the counsel who had been instructed for the applicants not being able to appear and, because in his absence there was no other counsel ready to argue the matter while the applicants themselves, naturally, in reply to the enqiry of the Court expressed their own inability to do so. We think this is a matter for regret, for, in spite of the opinion expressed by their lordships that the case was of no great importance, it is so regarded not only by the parties, who are the persons chiefly concerned, but also by a very large section of the public. We are not very well-versed in the technical niceties which decide the importance of a case which comes up for revision before the High Court, but we do claim to be able to say what is or is not a matter of public importance, and this case certainly comes under that category; and consequently whether the judges were right or not, according to custom, in refusing an adjournment, their decision is certainly a public misfortune. It may seem to their lordships a matter of no great importance that an honorary magistrate should be convicted of assaulting the police and attempting to remove a prisoner from their lawful custody, but that is not the light in which it is regarded by the public, and if there were any arguable grounds at all for revision,—and we may assume that leading counsel would not have advised the applicants to go to the High Court if there had not been,—we think a proper opportunity should have been afforded for hearing them, even at the cost of the convenience and the custom of the Court.

Judicial Discretion.

Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked, somewhat unnecessarily we think, that the Court did not sit to suit the convenience of counsel. That, of course, is true. But it is more important to remember that the Court sits not for its own convenience and a meticulous preservation of its customs,—as distinguished from such procedure as legally binds it,—but for the convenience and interest of the public, as chiefly represented by the parties that appear before it; and if, through no fault of their own they are not able on a fixed day to present their case fully and properly before the Court, we can see no reason in the world why they should not be allowed another opportunity, or why they should suffer from the failure of a counsel to be present on their behalf any more than the Court itself. It seems to us that to have refused the postponement that was asked for in this case was not a very happy use of judicial discretion. So far as the merits of the case itself and its importance from the point of view of the public are concerned, we have hitherto refrained from comment, it having been within our knowledge that the matter was to come up for revision. But now that it has been summarily disposed of by the High Court we shall have a good deal to say about it on an early occasion.

The New Armies in England.

The new English Armies, which were recently visited by various French experts, have been since the subject of high praise in articles which these critics have contributed to the French press. One of the most notable eulogies is that of M. Joseph Reinach, the military critic of the "Figaro." "The English Armies," he writes, "are so strong and well organised that they will never be driven back. They are Armies second to none for organisation, armament, solidarity, and discipline. General Bugeaud, one of the ablest officers in the last Imperial wars, said the English were the finest in the world, but fortunately there were not many of them. Happily, this time there are a good many, youthful, with the glow of health, and intelligent looking. That is what everywhere strikes one on meeting the English soldiers, whether in the trenches or on the march. Their inspiration and motive power is an intelligent disposition to do their duty in a tenacious and methodical manner. I wish to tell you that in the approaching encounters they will surpass in valour and obstinacy and heroism those qualities which were shown on the Yser. The officers are a very united, intelligent, and active body of men, well instructed in military matters. There is only one soul in this army of to-day,—proud patriotism and quiet, but deep, hatred of Germany."

The Naval Fight off Riga.

The Germans appear to have used a large force in their attempt to assert supremacy in the Gulf of Riga, says the "Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent. According to one semi-official authority, it is estimated that, apart from destroyers, their squadron comprised not fewer than twenty-three vessels. On the night of the 17th the Germans sent two of their best destroyers into the Gulf to engage the Slava. On their return they were met by the destroyer Novik. She at once tackled them, and in twenty minutes had shot away the funnel of one of them and so badly mauled it in other respects that it was compelled to withdraw. The second German destroyer, in covering the retreat of its companion suffered very severely, and when last seen was apparently in a sinking condition. It appears that the total loss of the Germans was one first-class armoured cruiser (probably the Moltke), two small, and one auxiliary cruiser, and eight destroyers. A big boat was struck by a torpedo from a British submarine. There is no evidence that she was a total loss, and one version merely speaks of her having been put out of action. One cruiser, and several destroyers, as has been seen, collided with mines during the sweeping operations at the entrance of the Gulf. Two destroyers were disposed of by the Novik, one by the Sivoutch, and the rest of the German losses seem to have been incurred in desultory and detached engagements fought out during the course of the mist-shrouded waters of the great inlet. No information is available as to how many of the enemy's boats were sunk, and, how many merely disabled.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR COLLINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.

The death of Sir Arthur Collins is announced.

Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins was Chief Justice of Madras 1885-99; Chief Royal Commissioner to enquire into corrupt practices at elections for the City of Chester 1880: appointed a member of the Council of Legal Education 1904. Born in 1834: created a Knight in 1885.

Sir Arthur did much to raise the status of the Vakil Branch of the Bar of the Madras High Court and their present position they owe mainly to him as he made no distinction between Vakils and Barristers. Sir Arthur was known to be keen on legal reform and effected several reforms in the practice and procedure of the High Court. Though not known for brilliant abilities or profundity of learning his departure in 1899 from Madras was keenly [illegible] chiefly on account of his sterling independance and absolute sense of justice.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRESH SUCCESSES IN GALICIA.

40,000 PRISONERS IN A FORTNIGHT.

PIRATES' LATEST ASSURANCE

MR. ASQUITH ON NATIONAL SERVICE.

Russian successes in Galicia continue. On Sunday and Monday 4,000 Austrian and German prisoners were taken, making the total prisoners captured by the Russians since August 30 over 40,000.

The Germans claim to have reached the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway. Prince Leopold and General Mackensen are still making very slow progress.

Artillery activity continues in the West without material change. The French batteries are particularly effective in Argonne, silencing the enemy's fire and battering seriously certain German salients.

Lord Kitchener was to make a statement on the war in the House of Lords last night.

Mr. Asquith was to move a vote of credit yesterday and review the situation generally. In the Commons he deprecated a discussion on the question of National Service, at present and did not consider it convenient to receive a deputation to debate on the matter. "When the Government arrives at their conclusions, they will be presented to the House, and then be the subject of a parliamentary discussion."

It is reported that the present plan of the Anglo-French Financial Commission in America is to borow £200,000,000 on British and French Government bonds without a collateral security. It is understood that the Government would not interfere with such a loan.

Mr. Lansing has furnished Count Bernstorff with unanimous evidence that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, when proceeding along peacefully. Count Bernstorff will transmit the evidence to Berlin. Meanwhile the United States has accepted Germany's assurance that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed.

It is announced that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has resigned owing to disapproval of the massacres of Armenians, against which he protested in the Cabinet.

Mr. McKenna has announced that he hopes to introduce the Budget next week.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN GALICIA CONTINUE.

OVER 40,000 PRISONERS IN A FORTNIGHT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

4,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ENEMY'S NEW FRONT IN GALICIA ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Russian successes in the southern theatre continue.

An Austrian communiqué admits that the new Austro-German front on the Strypa River was attacked on Tuesday morning, while the Russians, reinforced, attacked various points at Volhynia.

A Russian communiqué shows as the result of Russian attacks in Galicia on Sunday and Monday 4,000 Austrian and German prisoners were taken, making the total prisoners captured by the Russians since August 30th over forty thousand.

DETAILS OF RECENT SUCCESSES.

ENEMY'S PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.

A communiqué giving the details of the recent successes in Galicia describes how the enemy were dislodged from a village west of the town of Wysznewec on Monday and retreated precipitately, but were given no rest, and were ejected from the village of Rostoki with heavy loss, including 2,200 prisoners.

Russian artillery effectively checked the enemy's attempts to retrieve the situation by counterattacks and the Russians, continuing the pursuit, proved victors in fierce action in the vicinity of other villages which the enemy attempted to hold, taking a further 7,440 prisoners besides heavy guns, six field guns, twenty-six machine guns and other booty.

Desperate fighting marked the Russian pursuit of the enemy retreating west from the river Sereth on Sunday, when the prisoners taken totalled 2,735.

The Russian communiqué states that the German pressure in the northern theatre continues west of the Jacobstadt-Dvinsk line, but it emphasises that the Germans are advancing cautiously and were vehemently counter-attacked by the Russians who crossed the river Goryn in the Derajno region, and advanced fighting, capturing 1,300 prisoners at one point, and a whole Austrian battalion at another.

GERMANS ADMIT TARNOPAL DEFEAT.

RUSSIANS STAUNCHLY HOLDING ON IN RIGA.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.

The Germans to-night claim to have reached the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, but on the other hand they admit another defeat in the region of Tarnopol, the Austrian and German forces during the night retreating some kilometres to the Westward and taking up new positions.

To-night the Berlin communiqué says that General von Hindenburg has ejected the Russians from some points between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt but the Russians are holding on staunchly in the Riga region.

The communiqué admits further strong Russian attacks at Zelwianka. Prince Leopold and General Mackensen are still making very slow progress and the Russians have assumed a strong offensive Westward and South-westward of Tarnopol.

TSAR AND KING GEORGE.

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.

The Tsar has sent the following telegram to King George:

"In this serious time of my country I have decided to take the leadership of my armies, and in announcing this fact I express the conviction that with God's help and through the combined efforts of the Allies their final victory will crown this bloody war."

King George replied expressing delight that the Tsar had assumed the command and sharing the conviction that with God's help "you and your brave troops with those of the Allies will secure victory with an honourable and lasting peace. My thoughts are more than ever with you in these anxious times."

NATIONAL SERVICE.

DESULTORY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

THE PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that he would move a vote of credit to-morrow and would review the situation generally.

He deprecated a discussion on the question of national service, at present, and did not consider it convenient to receive a deputation to debate on the matter.

Dr. Macnamara declared that Sir Percy Scott had already assumed his duties.

A member pointed out how successfully Paris had been defended by air.

Dr. Macnamara replied that it would be improper to discuss our measures.

On the motion for an adjournment, there was a desultory discussion on national service.

Mr. Asquith regretted that the question had been raised. The best way was that the country should meet the call and bring the war to a successful conclusion, rather than it should become a matter for a public controversy. He deprecated the character of the debate, adding, "This is not a matter which has escaped the attention of Government." (Cheers and laughter.)

When the Government, without undue delay, and with due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands, arrives at their conclusions, they will be presented to the House, and then be the subject of a parliamentary discussion.

OFFICERS AND PUBLIC CONTOVERSIES.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Booth urged the necessity of a secret session to enable an unfettered discussion on the situation.

Mr. Wedgwood, supporting the motion, said it was in public interest that the views of the Army and the Navy should be known

A number of members affirmed that national service was a question which the Government only could decide.

Mr. Asquith replied that the suggestion of a secret session had been made before. He then said that although it was entirely out of consonance with parliamentary traditions, if it commanded anything like general assent the Government would give it respectful consideration, but there had been no such indication.

Mr. Asquith then turned to the criticisms regarding officers who had participated in public controversies. He said that in the case of officers who were members of the House of Commons who were at the front, it would be most unfair if their lips were sealed, but he did not doubt that they would remember that they were representatives not of the army but of their constituents. It would be most unjust if because they were members of the House of Commons and happened to be in the Army they could pretend that they came to the House with a mandate from the Army. That would be an evil thing, for the army and had for the House. It was a claim he would never admit.

WAR STATEMENT BY LORD KITCHENER

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe announced that Lord Kitchener would make statement on the war to-morrow.

BUDGET NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. McKenna announced to-day that he hoped to introduce the Budget early next week.

LORD HALDANE ON THE WAR.

RESOURCES OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Speaking at Dundee Lord Haldane said that the war was simply a question of the courage and organisation of the people. They had only to look at the resources of the Allies and compare them with those of the Central Powers to realise who would win.

We must use the utmost resources of the population, wealth and learning. We had the resources and the spirit to win. Lord Haldane cordially agreed with the passionate appeal recently made by Mr. Lloyd George for national unity.

SECRETARY FOR FRENCH WAR AERONAUTICS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The Government has created an Under-Secretaryship of War for Aeronautics. M. Rene Besnard has been appointed.

GERMAN ASSURANCE.

"PEACEFUL LINERS WILL NOT BE TORPEDOED."

BERNSTORFF GETS BREATHING TIME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Mr. Lansing has furnished Count Bernstorff with the unanimous evidence of the officers and survivors of the Arabic that the liner was proceeding peacefully and was torpedoed without warning.

Count Bernstorff will re-transmit the evidence to Berlin, hence the delay. Meanwhile the United States has accepted Germany's assurance that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed.

Dr. Dumba will sail for Copenhagen on September 2nd.

THE ARABIC CASE.

ARBITRATION NOT CONTEMPLATED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

Persistent reports that the United States is considering the question of arbitration in the Arabic case are authoritatively contradicted.

It is officially explained that the United States first wants Germany to disavow the attack on the Arabic and she may then be willing to arbitrate on the question of the indemnity.

It is understood that almost the entire interview between Mr. Lansing and Count Bernstorff, who is now returning to New York to await the reply from Berlin, was occupied by the discussion of the question of Germany's disavowal.

A LAME EXPLANATION.

AMERICAN PRESS FURTHER ANGERED

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The American press has been further angered by the lame explanation in the German Note regarding the attack on the Liner Orduna in July which says, that the submarine commander violated the instructions not to attack liners because the weather prevented his making out the Orduna's character and nationality. The press argues that this and the Note regarding the Arabic deprive Germany's pledge of all value.

A PALPABLE FALSEHOOD.

BERNSTORFF DENIES HANDING OVER DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The position of Count Bernstorff has become increasingly embarrassing. He has denied that he entrusted to the correspondent Archibald any despatches, whereas the Berlin wireless to the German Embassy which can be read by the whole world said:—

"Archibald reports that British have seized despatches entrusted to him by German and Austrian Ambassadors. Please inform Dumba."

SINKING OF HESPERIAN.

IMPERTINENT DISCLAIMER FROM BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.

A Berlin semi-official statement says that no German submarine can be made responsible for the sinking of the Hesperian.

War plans show that there were no submarines in that area. English descriptions show that it was a mine and not a torpedo.

CREW OF TORPEDOED STEAMER RESCUED.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

An Algiers mailboat has rescued and brought to Marseilles a portion of the crew of the French cargo steamer torpedoed on the 9th instant.

FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

FRENCH BATTERIES PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The communiqué says continuous artillery activity continues without change.

The French batteries are particularly effective in Argonne, silencing the enemy's fire and battering seriously certain German salients.

Squadrons of Allied aeroplanes attacked the junction of Pensdorf in Alsace and the enemy's cantonments in Argonne and Hangemarck Northward of Ypres.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

NO POLITICAL OBSTACLE TO LOAN

ESSENTIALLY A CREDIT OPERATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

It is officially stated that the United States Government will not approve or disapprove the negotiation of a two-hundred-million sterling loan by the Allies, considering bankers free to act as they choose in what is essentially a commercial credit operation.

It has become known that a large and influential section of German bankers in the United States has decided to participate in the loan. One of them in an interview said "Our sympathies are pro-German, but we are first of all Americans and desire the prosperity of the United States which we are convinced will be threatened if the loan fails. Therefore we would have resented it, if we had not been asked to participate."

FINANCIERS FAVOUR BIG LOAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

American financiers favour a big loan to be expended on American exports, fearing that otherwise, American surplus products will be unsaleable.

UNEQUALLED HISTORIC OPERATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

It is reported that the present plan of the Anglo-French financial commission is to borrow two hundred millions sterling on British and French Government bonds without a collateral security.

The Commissioners decline to give confirmation of this, though Lord Reading expressed a general feeling that it was eminently desirable that some steps should be taken to secure the stability of the exchange.

It is understood that the Government would not interfere with such a loan.

If accomplished it would be an unequalled historic operation in American finance.

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

SPLENDID RESPONSE THROUGH POST OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The people's subscriptions to the War Loan through the Post Office total over thirty-three million sterling.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

SHIEKH-UL-ISLAM RESIGNS CABINET.

ATHENS, Sept. 13.

News from Constantinople says that the Sheik-ul-Islam resigned at a Cabinet meeting, vigorously protesting against the extermination of the Christian elements in Turkey.

ATHENS, Sept. 13.

It is confirmed that Sheikh-ul-Islam has resigned owing to disapproval of the massacres of Armenians against which he protested at a meeting of the Cabinet.

UNREST IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES FOR SECURITY AND ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Persian Legation states that Persia is doing her utmost to preserve neutrality and to deal with the unrest in Southern Persia in the face of immense military, political and financial obstacles.

She is taking every step to make reparation for the recent events and to prevent their recurrence. As a fact the Persian Government has received protests against its alleged benevolent neutrality towards Britain and Russia.

Reuter learns in another diplomatic quarter that the Persian situation has somewhat improved and that the Persian Government is offering guarantees for security and order.

BELGIAN RAILWAYS.

GERMANS REMOVING PERMANENT WAY

HAVRE, Sept. 14.

Belgium has addressed to all neutral States a protest against the action of the Germans in removing the permanent way of Belgian railways, which hampers the trade of the business population and is a fresh violation of the customs of war.

GREAT OIL BLAZE IN BOMBAY.

700,000 GALLONS OF KEROSINE ON FIRE.

REMARKABLE SIGHT AT SEWRI.

A huge and disastrous fire, of unknown origin, resulting in the loss of thousands of gallons of kerosine oil, broke out in an oil tank at Sewri Bunder shortly after 4 p.m., last evening.

The tank belonged to the Asiatic Petroleum Company who are represented in Bombay by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, and was situated just in front of the seashore at Sewri Bunder.

It was capable of holding 6,98,129 gallons and at the time of the outbreak was believed to have been half full.

The coolies who were then working in the Company's yards suddenly heard a loud explosion and afterwards noticed a streak of blue flame going up the sky. The streak soon grew larger and brighter and clouds of smoke issued from the mouth of the tank.

It did not take long for the fire to get firm control and it was quite evident from the outset that nothing could be done to save the tank. Precautions were, however, immediately taken to prevent the conflagration spreading into the neighbouring tanks and the underground pipes of the doomed one were opened to allow the oil to pass to other tanks. This expedient after half an hour or so was put a stop to as it was found to be dangerous to allow overheated oil to pass in to other tanks.

The Fire Brigade had in the meantime been 'phoned for and the engines from Chinchpogly, Haines Road, Byculla, and other stations arrived on the scene in quick succession. After realising the futility of saving the tank on fire, they turned their attention to a small tank situated only a few feet off, which was in imminent danger. The hose was accordingly brought into play to keep it cool.

Insufficient water supply greatly hampered the work of the firemen, the water main in that locality being only a four feet one and having no high pressure.

In spite of these, difficulties, the Fire Brigade did all in their power, to protect the neighbouring tanks.

The fire continued to blaze away through the night like a big volcanic eruption brilliantly lighting up the eastern sky. A large crowd of eager spectators by motor cars, motor cycles, cycles, victorias and including hundreds of pedestrians were soon attracted to the locality and it proved a rather difficult affair to keep the crowd in check. The scene was described as one never witnessed in Bombay in recent times and a spectator in the crowd was heard explaining that compared to the fire caused in the Burmah Oil Company's oil tank at Madras when the notorious Emden bombarded tha city, the present fire was in some respects bigger.

The loss is estimated at about Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner, visited the scene at dusk.

Superintendent Stenson and his staff had a busy time of it and remained on the scene throughout the night.

ZEPPELIN VISITS EAST COAST

NO CASUALTIES AND NO DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Press Bureau announces that a Zeppelin visited the East Coast last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns, fixed and mobile, were in action. There were no casualties and no damage was done.

Three further injuries are reported from the visit of the aeroplane to the Kentish coast yesterday, making a total of one man and six women injured.

PRO-GERMAN INTRIGUES.

SOCIALISTS DISSOCIATE THEMSELVES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The central branch of the British Socialist Party has passed a resolution absolutely dissociating itself from all pro-German intrigues and furtherance of a premature peace, also not to enter into any negotiations with the Socialist delegates of enemy countries.

LATE SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The remains of Sir Claude Macdonald have been cremated at Golder's Green. The service was held in Marlborough House Chapel which was attended by representatives of the King, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Edward Grey and the Foreign Office. The Japanese Ambassador Inouye and the Chinese Minister Sze were also present.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

BRILLIANT PRESIDENCY VICTORY.

GOLDIE'S VIGOROUS HITTING.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' MEMENTOES TO WINNING TEAM.

HINDUS.

First Innings	201
Second Innings	138

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings	269
Second Innings	(for no wkt.) 71

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The start in the Presidency-Hindu match was made at 11-7 a.m. in brilliant sunshine. The Hindus resuming their second innings were only able to add eight to their overnight total. The Presidency thus were left to make 71 runs to win the match which total they knocked up without loss and thus won the cricket championship of Western India in a brilliant fashion. Goldie and Tarrant who opened the Presidency's second innings hit up 71 in less than half an hour, Goldie especially playing brilliant cricket. He knocked up his 47 in about 30 minutes, his contribution including no less than eight fours. He hit all round the wicket, and he gave by far the most exhilarating display of batting seen in the whole course of this year's tournament. Tarrant also played fine cricket but he was somewhat eclipsed by his more brilliant colleague.

The Presidency were recipients of hearty congratulations all round on their brilliant and decisive victory and Lord and Lady Willingdon presented each member of the winning team with a memento. The sporting Maharaja of Alwar, who was present throughout the tournament, has offered a shield as a trophy for the quadrangular cricket championship and the shield goes this year to the Presidency Team. His Highness will shortly visit Bombay specially for the purpose of selecting a handsome shield. There have been four Quadrangular contests so far, the first of which was won by the Parsis. No decision was arrived at in the second and third contests and the fourth has now been won by the Presidency.

PRESIDENCY'S ALL-ROUND SUPERIORITY.

The Presidency have won the tournament by an unquestionably superior and all-round form. First they defeated the Mahomedans by a decisive margin and now they have gained a brilliant tn wicket victory over the Hindus. These two victories have in main been due to the splendid bowling performances of Tarrant and Simms and the fine batting displays by Tarrant Goldie, Salter, Cooper Yates and McCormack and also to the skilful skippering of Greig and the fine work by Hurlburt behind the sticks Tarrant and Simms in capturing 5 wickets for 41 runs and 4 for 30, respectively may be said to have secured handsome analysis. The wicket rendered them no assistance and they bowled with remarkable precision and even got some work on the ball on almost a perfect wicket.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Fine weather favoured the start made at 11-7 a.m. this morning. Sempre and Baloo the overnight not-outs, facing Simms and Tarrant. Simms sent down a maiden over to Sempre. Baloo opened the day's account with a single off the Middlesex bowler. He followed this up in Simms' second over by making a magnificent boundary drive. It looked as if the last pair were going to make long stand but shortly after Tarrant got past Baloo's defence with a fine delivery.

The last wicket stand made by Baloo and Sempre was highly creditable to the two batsmen. When they were associated the Hindu total was hardly expected to reach 110, but the two by dint of vigorous hitting raised the score to 138. Baloo played a really fine innings, putting a lot of strength into his strokes and treating the Presidency bowlers with scant courtesy.

(138-10-26).

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND INNINGS.

The Presidency required 71 runs to make to win the match. At 11-40 they entered upon the second venture, Tarrant and Goldie facing Joshi and Shivram, Tarrant opened the account by nicely putting Joshi to the leg for two.

Lady Willingdon arrived at this stage to watch the game.

Goldie finely drove Shivram twice for two and next getting a single off Joshi sent up 10. The game was somewhat dull at this stage, but Tarrant enlivened matters by sending Joshi to the leg boundary.

Twenty was signalled and shortly after Goldie telegraphed 30 by sending Shivram twice to the boundary in splendid style. Goldie continued hitting out all round the wicket severely punishing Joshi. 40 was signalled. Three runs later Sempre was relieved Shivram and Baloo replaced Joshi, but Goldie was impartial in his treatment of the bowlers, all of whom equal severity. He soon punished with boundary hoisting at Sempre to the loud cheering and half a century, amid then scoring no less than twelve in Baloo's next over he signalled of the day. Boundary strokes became the order the winning and a little later Tarrant made winning stroke.

Full scores and bowling figures are:—

HINDUS.

First Innings.

Bhusari, b Tarrant	0
Dalvi, b Tarrant	7
Deodhar, c Hurlbutt, b Simms	30
Vithal, l.b.w, b Tarrant	47
Ganpat, c and b Simms	35
Pai (Captain), c Cooper, b Greig	46
Shivram, c and b Greig	14
Erasha, c and b Tarrant	0
Joshi, not out	9
Sempre, c Cooper, b Greig	0
Baloo, c Cooper, b Simms	2
Extras	11
Total	201

Second Innings.

Pai c Cooper b Goldie	0
Dalvi c Salter b Simms	31
Shivram b Tarrant	5
Vithal b Tarrant	0
Deodhar c and b Tarrant	32
Ganpat b Simms	8
Bhusari c Goldie b Simms	0
Joshi b Simms	1
Erasha st. Hurlbutt b Tarrant	11
Sempre, not out	16
Baloo, b Tarrant	26
Extras	8
Total	138

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Greig (Captain), c Ganpat, b Sempre	19
Goldie, l.b.w., b Joshi	6
Hardy, l.b.w., b Baloo	14
Kirkwood, b Baloo	3
Salter, l-b-w, b Joshi	37
Hurlbutt, b Erasha	26
Tarrant, c Bhusari, b Shivram	52
Simms, b Erasha	1
Cooper, c Pai, b Shivram	36
McCormack, not out	22
Yates, st. Bhusari, b Shivram	37
Extras	16
Total	269

Second Innings.

Goldie not out	47
Tarrant not out	20
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for no wkt)	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus' First Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	33	63	9	4
Simms	22	73	4	3
Goldie	13	26	4	0
Kirkwood	5	16	1	0
Greig	6	12	2	3

Hindus' Second Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	21	41	8	5
Goldie	9	24	2	1
Simms	16	30	7	4
Cooper	4	14	1	0
Kirkwood	3	12	1	0
Greig	2	9	0	0

Presidency's First Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	32	63	9	2
*Erasha	15	54	1	2
Sempre	25	60	6	1
*Shivram	10	32	0	3
Baloo	17	43	3	2

*Erasha and Shivram bowled one no-ball each.

Presidency's Second Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Joshi	5	24	0	0
Sempre	2	16	0	0
Shivram	4	15	1	0
Baloo	1	12	0	0

*Joshi bowled one no ball.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

SIRDAR NOWROJEE'S RESIGNATION.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Poona City Municipality at a special meeting to be held on the 18th instant will consider Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee's letter resigning his position as president of the municipality owing to ill-health.

Sirdar Nowrojee has been working as President for the last nine years and it is the general desire of the Councillors that he should continue in his office as heretofore.

It is however understood that his decision to retire from the municipality is final.

MARRIAGE DECLARED NULL AND VOID

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

At the High Court this evening Mr. Clarence Melbourne Ross Assistant Superintendent, Madras Electric Supply Corporation, applied to Mr. Justice Bakewel for a declaration that his marriage with Elizabeth Jane Drozario alias Elizabeth Jane Ross was null and void on the ground that on the 16th January 1911, the petitioner was married to the defendant on representing herself to be a widow, but it was afterwards discovered that the defendant was not a widow, but a married woman having been lawfully married in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Rangoon, to Joseph Patrick Drozario on the 24th June 1895. Joseph Drozario was living at the time of the petitioner's marriage in 1911, he having died only in February 1912.

The defendant admitted the marriage but pleaded that at the time of her marriage with the petitioner both she and the petitioner believed that her first husband who deserted her in 1896, was dead as his whereabouts could not be ascertained. The petitioner was aware of these facts. She also alleged cruelty on the part of the petitioner and claimed alimony.

His Lordship after examining witnesses declared the marriage null and void.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT

SECOND NIGHT'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

The second night of the boxing tournament in aid of the War Fund attracted a comparatively meagre attendance. It is obvious that boxing enthusiasts have decided to sit tight till the final in each competition are on. But that is a mistake. The fighting has already been of a very interesting character and on Tuesday it could not possibly have been better, although there was much to lament in the fact that many of the competitors, who had attained fame on the programme, had failed to turn up for distinction in the ring.

The result was a shuffle of cards in more than one case. Lieutenant Cannon, who has of late distinguished himself as a cricketer and a G.R., would doubtless have gained equal distinction had he appeared in the ring and tackled Capt. White of the Central India Horse. It is reported that he was seedy. However, Mr. Liddell (I. A. R.) (Hariana Lancers) stood up in his place and fought Capt. White and a great fight resulted in a win for Capt. White. This was in the Officers' Middle Weights, whereas Mr. Cannon was down for the Officers' Light Weights final. In any case he would have had a hard nut to crack in Capt. White, who exhibited all the qualities of a sterling British pugilist.

The Boy Scouts came to the front again and it is hoped that they will appear throughout the tournament. The two Kirkee mites made an exceedingly pretty show with the gloves on Tuesday.

The programme was diverted by the introduction of a special 4 round contest between Pte. Sheppard and Pte. Strong both of the Dorsets, who fought manfully to the end of the four rounds. Private Sheppard having won the laurel on a slender verdict. The absence of open event was regretted but there was much to applaud in the dive competitions which produced some first rate fighting material. Another exhibition of Cumberland and Westmoreland wrestling brought an interesting programme to a close.

DIVISIONAL BANTAMS.—1ST ROUND.

Pte. Brown (Dorsets) v. Pte. Andrews (Dorsets.)

The fight:—Andrews forced the pace at once and dealt severely with his opponent with right and left. Brown could stick his punishment no longer and discreetly threw up sponge in the first round.

Pte. Godfrey (Dorsets) v. Pte. Lindsey, (Dorsets.)

The fight:—These were two young fellows who appeared to doubt their capabilities with the mittens in the first two rounds. But in the third they set to work in right earnest. They went for each other with grim determination and finally, after a capital fight, Godfrey won with something to spare.

OFFICERS MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lieut. Liddell (I.A.R.,) Hariana Lancers v. Capt. White C.I.S.

The fight:—It was clear from the outset that Capt. White had his opponent well in hand. But Lieut. Liddell's spirit was not to be broken, in spite of the punching he received in the first round. In the second round he seemed to understand his man more clearly and stood up like a hero against the superior tactics of Capt. White. Both in fact made a great fight of it mixing it up freely and reaching the mark each time they swung out. In the final round Capt. White gained rapidly on points and won amid ringing applause.

DIVISIONAL LIGHT WEIGHTS.—2ND ROUND.

Pte. Walsh (Dorsets) v. Pte. Jones (Dorsets.)

The fight:—Walsh not having turned up, the fight was given to Jones.

Pte. Knapp (Dorsets) v. Pte. Dixon (Borderers.)

The fight:—Honours were fairly easy in the first round when they were hard and fast at it. In the second round Dixon gained on his opponent with some facial stingers but Knapp held out splendidly and never missed his chance. Once he got it in the third round. Both fought most effectively until in the end Dixon won on points.

Pte. Searle (Wilts) v. Pte. Pyle (Wilts.)

The fight:—Pyle opened the attack with with a jab on the jaw which Searle was quick to retaliate. The exchanges were rapid from henceforth and it was difficult to decide between the merits of the two, till the third round came on. They fought each other tooth and nail now and at the end Pyle won.

BOY SCOUTS' COMPETITION.

James Mansell v. Johnny Gough.

The fight:—The two boys made a good show and stood up to each other in a manly fashion. They evidently learnt to use the gloves with credit to themselves and to their trainers. Neither flinched for a moment and to the end of the third round it was hardly possible to choose between the two. Gough secured the verdict by few points.

A second scratch Boy-Scouts' Competition was arranged as young Todd was unavoidably absent to take his opponent on.

DIVISIONAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—1ST ROUND.

Porter (Wilts.) v. Pte Roache (Dorsets.)

The fight:—Roache clearly had his man set from the start. He went for him for all he was worth but Porter was not to submit to defeat so easily. In the second round he received sufficiently to be able to give Roache quite as much as he got all over the shop. In the third round both put a good fight treating each other to a considerable amount of punching and in the end Roache won.

DIVISIONAL FEATHERS.—2ND ROUND.

Pt. Johnson (Borderers) v. Dr. Normon, (R.F.A.)

The fight:—The two men set to work with determination and every blow proved effective. The fighting was quick right through the first two rounds both men knowing exactly where his mark lay. The third round was fought with greater determination and at very close quarters and a really good fight wound up in a victory for Norman.

Pte. Samson (Dorsets) v. Pte. Gibbons (Borderers.)

The fight:—Samson quickly demonstrated superior tactics to those adopted by Gibbons, by reaching the mark in rapid succession. But Gibbons retaliated creditably each time and found an opening either on dial or heart. They were at it tooth and nail in the third round when Samson gained on points and won.

A SPECIAL 4 ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Shepherd (Dorsets)v. Pte. Strong (Dorsets.)

The fight:—Strong held his own magnificantly against superior odds in the two rounds, when he exerted both right and left to the greatest advantage. In the third and last round Shepherd gained on his opponent with a series of jabs and finally won a capital fight with lots to spare.

An exhibition of wrestling in Cumberland and Westmorland style brought an interesting programme to a close.

At a representative meeting held at Lucknow on Saturday evening it was resolved to hold a Provincial Educational Conference in that city on Sunday, December 5.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE BENGAL UNITED (2) V. INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (1).

After a hard struggle the Bengal United got the better of the Instituto Luso-Indianos, last evening by the odd goal in three. The Institutos' showed a marked improvement in their play while the United, although at full strength, were distinctly off colour. Acharya their well-known full-back was clean off his game and miskicked frequently. Khan was very sound at back, while Shriniwash and Nooruddin were the main stays of their sides. Hussein in the attack was as brilliant as ever and had he taken more upon himself and run in, would have certainly scored. G. Iyengar played a very useful game at centre, but V. Iyengar and Siletker lost numerous chances of scoring by not keeping their positions. Dass was very safe in goal and had no chance of saving the penalty scored against him. The Institutos' are a much improved side and played better football last evening than they usually do, and had it not been for the very half-hearted defence put up by D'Silva the United's first goal would doubtless have been prevented. The half-line showed up prominently, Down, J. D'Sa and Powell were the pick of the forward quintette.

From the kick-off the Indianos' got away and Powell tested Dass with a couple of hot shots. The United forwards then got on the move and a brilliant run and centre by Hussein resulted in Ayo putting through. Shortly after this goal Ayo muffed another good centre by Hussein. Just before the call of half-time one of the Bengalees handled and a penalty was awarded. This was rather a slippery move on the part of the Bengali deluinquent, but it did not escape the notice of the referee, Mr. Harwood. Down took the "free" and netted.

The second half was very evenly contested, neither side gaining much of an advantage. Towards the close of the game a well placed corner-kicks resulted in a melee in front of goal, from which G. Iyengar charged the leather through. There were no further eventualities and the game ended.

Bengal United ..... 2 goals.
Inst. Luso-Indianos' ..... 1 goal.

Bengal United:—Goal, Dass; backs, Acharya and Khan; halves, Nooruddin, Shrinivash, Shivrao; forwards, Hussein, Ayo, G. Iyengar, V. Iyengar and Siletker.

Inst. Luso-Indinos:—Goal, Gonsalves; backs, Rofino and D'Silva; halves, Periera, P. D'Sa and M. D'Souza; forwards, Anthony, Powell, J. D'Sa, Down and Alphonso.

Referee:—Mr. Harwood.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	12	11	0	1	44	2	23
Medicals	13	8	3	2	23	8	18
Bombay Gymkhana	11	7	1	3	37	9	17
Y. M. C. A.	12	7	3	2	13	13	16
6th Devons	13	4	6	3	15	23	11
Bengal United	11	4	6	1	11	24	9
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	12	1	10	1	4	27	3
Lusitanians	12	0	11	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. Bombay Gymkhana.

CALCUTTA RUGBY CUP DRAWINGS.

FIRST ROUND.

A. Calcutta Scottish vs. 10th Middlesex (Monday 13th September).

B. Lucknow vs. C. F. C. (Tuesday 14th September.)

SEMI-FINALS.

X. 4th Devons vs. Winners of A. (Wednesday 15th September).

Y. Cosmopolitian vs. Winners of B. (Thursday 16th September).

FINAL.

Winners of X. vs. Winners of Y. on (Saturday 18th September).

MUD SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

The entries at yesterday's Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports were so numerous that it was seven o'clock and getting dark when the B. B. & C. I. Railway Band struck up the final.

Though the Tent Pegging with swords is the more difficult the form and style were better than we have sometimes seen it with the spear. Two runs each were given, and of the fourteen competitors Lowndes came out with full marks; having carried both times. D'Arcy and R. Gove were close up, having a carry and a good strike each to their credit. Lewis also carried at the second attempt. Todd and Knight a strike.

All round, the jumping in half sections was by no means up to the high standard set of late and the "double" was the downfall of most. It was very plucky of Mrs. Patterson Brown to compete and in company with Capt. Mason she got round very well and they were one of the four pairs chosen for a second run. In this D'Arcy and Main did poorly, the latter sticking at the "double," at which obstacle Nash and Giles failed, the former nearly coming down. Powell and Bowers went round at racing pace, which was well enough for the first two hurdles but dangerous and causing loss of points at the said "double." Both have sound leppers, and the adding up of marks brought them out on top. Pearson and Blythe for a change took a back seat with Tipster and Buccaneer, the latter pony taking off unluckily.

Five ladies turned out for the Musical Chairs, an exciting event with these riding round a flagged ring till on the cessation of the music they had to make a dash for flags on posts in the centre—naturally one less in number than the competitors. Mrs. McCausland and Mrs. Saxby were left in for the final, the latter winning in a good race from opposite sides.

There was plenty of amusement caused by the tasks the men had to perform in the Whistling Stakes, which would have been easier had the biscuit mastication preceded the swallowing of soda-water. Attempts to whistle the tunes allotted to each before the dry biscuit had been completely got rid of, adding to an inclination to laugh, was worth a deal to see. Wolcombe was first through with the first part of it, but his partner could not grasp his rendering of "Tipperary," whereas Mrs. Hunt sent her husband away an easy first, Robinson getting "Swance River" off successfully and beating Hughes for second place.

Eight started for the Scurry and Hunt made very good use of the 75 yards' start he got. Blythe's two ponies ran well on the 15 yards mark, but had no chance with "Freddy" whereas C. Gove from scratch separated them. By the time the final big days come off the handicappers should have gauged form to an inch, and it would be worth some sport's while to make a "book!"

Finally the ever-popular Balaclava Melee with a very large entry of some eight couples. In the final D'Arcy and Smith scored a decisive win over Forest and Fletcher after several exciting preliminaries.

Results were as follows:—

*Tent Pegging—(Individual with swords).

Mr. M. Lowndes	1
Mr. D'Arcy	2
Mr. R. Gove	3

Also competed:—Capt. Knight, Messrs. Fletcher, Bowers, Robinson, Scott, Lewis, C. Gove, Alling, Lodge, Nash, and Todd.

Musical chairs for ladies.

Mrs. Saxby	1
Mrs. McCausland	2

Also competed:—Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Paterson Brown and Miss Simcox.

*Jumping:—(Half Sections).

Messrs. Powell and Bowers	1
Messrs. Nash and Giles	2
Mrs. Paterson Brown and Capt. Mason.	3
Messrs. D'Arcy and Main	4

Also competed:—Messrs. Fletcher and Forest, Pearson and Blythe, Todd and Lowndes, C. and R. Gove and Robinson and Fowler.

Whistling Stakes:—(Ladies' nomination) —Men will ride a given course to their partners who will hand them a glass of soda water and a straw.

This must be drunk through the straw after which a biscuit is to be eaten by the man who will then whistle the tune on his card. The lady to write down her interpretation of the tune and the man will then ride to the winning post carrying this with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt	1
Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Ware	2
Mr. Hughes and Miss Simcox	3
Mr. and Mrs. Woolcombe	4

*Scurry:—Handicap for Horses and Ponies.

Mr. Hunt's Freddy	Owner	1
Mr. Blythe's Tipster ...	Mr. Pearson	2
Mr. C. Gove's Gingernut	Owner	3
Mr. Blythe's Sunset	Mr. Powell	4
Mr. Main's Clarkia	Owner	0
Mr. D'Arcy's Spider	Owner	0
Mr. R Gove's Captain	Owner	0
Mr. Robinson's Bonfire	Owner	0

Won easily by three lengths, head between second and third, three quarters between next two.

Balaclava Melee:—In half sections.

Messrs. D'Arcy and Smith	1
Messrs. Fletcher and Forest	2

THE PITTAPUR RAJA'S COLLEGE.

SUSPENSION ORDER WITHDRAWN.

(News Bureau.)

COCANADA, Sept. 15.

The senior intermediate class students of the Pittapur Rajah's College having expressed sincere regret for their past conduct and assured of good behaviour in future, the Principal cancelled the suspension order with effect from to-day.

*These events are open to all members of the Bombay Light Horse.

WILSON COLLEGE SOCIAL UNION.

A LECTURE ON VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORK

The first terminal gathering of the above Union came off on Tuesday, the 14th inst. in the College Hall under the presidentship of the Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., L.L.D. The proceedings began with parlour games conducted by the members of the staff. After enjoying these, all gathered in the Hall for the formal meeting.

After according a hearty welcome to the audience Mr. S. B. Kotwal, the Secretary, read the report. He said: This term we have 115 members as against 85 of the last term. There are also seven life members. That our Union is thinking of undertaking some piece of practical work, and with the help of Prof. Mackenzie, our Social Union will soon achieve its aim of infusing among the members that spirit of toleration and fellow-feeling which are quite necessary for uplifting the social status of India.

After music and refreshments Prof. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc. (London), Bar-at-Law, addressed the meeting, the subject being "Voluntary Work in England and what Lessons it has for us." He began by saying that there is a pressing need for voluntary work in India. And social diseases in India need trained doctors. Social Service is not mere alms-giving but it requires organised working in helping our fellow brethren. The principle that society is an organism requires that every man should do his share in promoting the interest of society. India is full of poverty, ignorance, and social evil. Here is a vast field for social workers. In western countries the amount of voluntary work done is immense. He then said that a nation progresses by the care it takes of its children and that it cannot rise above the level of its women. Because, the child of to-day is the boy of to-morrow and man of the day after. Taking care of the child is taking care of the next generation. There are Child-study Association, Mothers' Association, National Children's Home for the poor and homeless children, and many others for rearing up children. There are sanitoriams for the invalids. There are also institutions for preventing cruelty to animals. There are associations for the juveniles delinquent. There is social work in India in educating children, women, and masses. England is doing so much for children and mothers, and in India we are lacking far behind. In England there are various associations for reforming convicts and prisoners. There are anti-gambling leagues; there are societies for prevention of destitution by inquring into its causes, where there is a staff of 500 lecturers and writers who serve there freely and voluntarily, and there are societies to prvent bribery. There are various other institutions supported mainly by voluntary workers. In India it is we that breed beggars by indiscreet charity. Here is voluntary work for us in removing pauperism and other social evils. Poverty cannot be removed unless ignorance is removed. There are 77 millions of children of whom only 7 millions go to school, and here is a wide field for voluntary work. In all social work the principle is not to cure the disease but to prevent it. We should organise relief work for the poor and the beggars and for that voluntary teachers and workers are necessary. If we want to stop the evil we must go to the root and study social problems from a scientific point of view. In India early marriage is an evil, want of female education is most deeply felt, and a gradual social degeneration is to be found everywhere. For removing these evils social workers are necessary. We want such voluntary social workers and not mere subscribers to the society.

In conclusion, he appealed earnestly to all to bring about a healthier and happier atmosphere by social work and requested everyone to contribute in after-life to some work somewhere and in some direction. And he asked all to bear in mind that it is their duty to hold that torch of knowledge which is kindled here, before the dark masses of India; and to derive inspiration from the examples of men like Dr. Mackichan, the father of education, in this Presidency. There is no greater, truer, higher and deeper justification for their education than that. It is sincere work and workers that are needed and that happy millennium of which we are dreaming, where there will be no ignorance but light of knowledge and truth will not be distant.

In his presidential remarks, Dr. Mackichan observed that everyone should develop the social instinct in him and that it is better to dedicate ourselves to the service of humanity than to hold high theoretical and philosophical conceptions of God and Religion and merge ourselves into the so-called Spiritualism.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. M. B. Nanavati and after garlanding the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

POSTAL MAIL BOAT LOOTED.

NO TRACE OF CULPRITS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

News reached the Alipore District Police to-day that a postal mail boat was looted in river Hooghly near Diamond Harbour.

The boat was carrying mails and at about two in the morning a pirate boat came alongside the mail boat and the pirates boarded it. The pirates then assaulted the "manjhies" and the postal karkoon and carried away the postal bags. No trace of the culprits has yet been ascertained.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The 3½ per cent., Government paper was at Rs. 88-8, small sums at Rs. 88.13.

A few transactions in coal shares at steady rates were reported. Coal: Burma, Dhemo, 9¼, Equitable 27½, Minto, 30 Raneeganj 25½, and Tetulmaria 10¼.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"CONSECUTIVE DEFAULT IN PAYMENT."

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

MANCHARAM DWARKADAS AND OTHERS v. VISHWANATH GOVIND AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. B. Gogte, First Class Subordinate Judge of Broach.

The plaintiff respondents filed a suit in 1909 to get possession of certain properties from the defendant appellants. When that case came on for hearing the parties presented a written application for compromise, whereupon a decree was passed in terms of the compromise. In the decree *inter alia* it was stated that the plaintiffs should pay the defendants the principal sum with interest and costs by annual instalments of Rs. 400, each commencing from the 15th May, 1910 and the defendants should deliver the property. And should the plaintiffs fail to pay any two consecutive instalments, the defendants should recover the whole sum at once by auction sale of the mortgaged property. The plaintiffs could not object to the same.

The defendants sought to recover the decretal amount at once as the plaintiffs made default in paying two successive instalments. The plaintiffs contended that the judgment creditor had no right to execute the decree as there had been no two consecutive defaults.

The Subordinate Judge held that the payments made in 1910 and 1911 were accepted by the judgment creditor without any protest. The payment made into the Court on the first opening day had not been accepted by the decree holder. He further observed: "We have to see whether the payment made on the first opening day after the summer vacation in 1913, was a payment made in time. I answer it in the affirmative. The court was closed on account of summer vacation on the 15th May 1913. The R. 1 O. 21 described the modes in which payments can be made by the judgment-debtor. One of the modes is that the judgment debtor may pay the amount *into Court*. The Court was closed on 15th May. There was no notification issued that payments payable during the vacation would be received. The District Judge had not issued orders as required by the High Court circulars that the payments be received during the vacation. No such notification was fixed to the board. The public knew that the Courts were closed during the summer vacation and that there was no likelihood of the public coming to the Court. The office had no authority to receive the payment. Thus the payment made on the first opening day was a payment made in time. There had been no default in 1910-11 and 1913, and consequently there have not been two consecutive defaults. The Darkhast therefore is premature and must be struck off."

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Lower Court dismissed the appeal.

Mr. T. R. Desai, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the respondents.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AND RAPE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR

v.

1. NARAYAN CHANDERAO.
2. SHIWA SOMA.

The accused were committed to the sessions to take their trial on the charge of having kidnapped one Radhabai aged 11, wife of Sitaram Suriya, in order that she may be compelled to illicit intercourse and on the further charge that they committed rape on Radhabai and aided and abetted each other in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was as follows: Radha is the wife of one Sitaram Suriya, a Hindu aged 20, and an employee in the Venkateshwar Printing Press. He lived with his parents, two brothers, wife and a boarder named Laxman at Khetwadi Sixth Lane. On the 2nd of August, Sitaram when he returned home in the evening did not find his wife. He asked his mother and she told him that she had taken food to Laxman at the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills at Charni Road but had not returned yet. As he found her missing, he wrote to his father-in-law at Kasab, Ratnagiri, inquiring whether she had gone there. He also reported the matter to the Police. A few days after he received a letter from his father-in-law stating that Radha was with one Yeshu Laxman at Mahim. Sitaram went there and fetched her. On asking her she stated that on the 2nd of August while she was taking food to Laxman, on her way to the mill she was followed by the first accused. After she gave the food to Laxman and while she was returning home, the first accused accosted her and asked her whether she would like to work in a chunamkiln. The first accused promised to get her eight annas for the day's labour. He took her to a room where the second accused was and in the evening took her to Mahim. She was not given any work, but on the contrary was kept by them in the room at Mahim, where she was assaulted by both the accused. She did not know any one at Mahim, so she had perforce to stay there. Ultimately after a fortnight or so, she met one Ganu to whom she told the whole story. He took her to Yeshu's place and Yeshu wrote to her father. From there Sitaram took her home. A complaint was made to the Police and the accused were arrested.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution. As some witnesses were to be called for the defence the sessions was adjourned till to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For dismissal under rule 103.

794-15—Sabnis and G, Keshowji Kallianji v Damji Hirji and ors, Captain and V.

For Consent Decree.

T & I J 1-15.—Mirza M & M, Bai Ratanbai, widow, v. Hassanally Adamji & ors, Patell & Ez, Tyabji D & Co.

77-14.—Mirza M & M, Bai Ratanbai, widow, v. Hassanally Adamji & anr, Patell & Ezekiel, Consent Decree between Plaintiff & 1st Deft Expore Decree against 2nd Defendent.

705-14.—Patell & Ezekiel, Hassanally Adamji v. Ebrahim Adamji, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

631-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferboy Fazalbhoy Gulam Hoosein, Patell & Ezekiel.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Report.

502-07.—Sm B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Dayabhai Japidas & ors, Ragh B & Co. Edg G W & Co.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07—M. Blliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonawalla v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Kanga & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ltd, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cassumbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and fl, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co

27-15—Kanga and S (for a pauper), Bai Maneckbai widow v Soodamal Nandlal, Manchershaw and N, (for a Pauper).

79-15—Payne and Co, H. E. Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Um Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors. Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Chitnis M & K.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

281-15—Tyabji D and Co, Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh and anr v Chunilal Jivandas, Payne and Co, Part heard.

1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger, & anr, v. Chagondas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co, Part Heard 7-8-15.

S C Ct, 176-6602-15.—Smethan B & Co, Barsilal Parashram v. Dewji Ladha & ors, Captain & V, Mulla & M, Motichand & D, Jehangir G & B, Part Heard, 10-9-15.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

249-15.—Daphtary F & D, Mahomedbhoy Jivraj v. Fazalbhoy Kassam, Hiralal & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Gangabai widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Sub-Inspector Karnic charged one Esuf Ahmed, aged 16 years, with committing theft of Rs. 17.

It was proved that on the 11th instant while the complainant Bhanji Narsi, a shopkeeper at Bapty Road, had kept Rs. 17 out of his box the accused picked up the money and ran away.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

TRESPASS WITH INTENT TO COMMIT THEFT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Inspector Sykes charged one Cursetji Edulji Chinoy, aged 50 years, with trespass with the intention of committing theft.

The prosecution version was that the accused entered the house of Kaikhushru Nasserwanji Master, who lives in Lamington Road, at about 2,30 p.m. on the 11th instant. when the complainant's wife cried out in alarm he came out and asked the accused what he wanted. The accused gave him a chit, which was found to be a false one.

The defence was that the accused went into the house for alms, as it was a holiday.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence version and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

LORD KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

Reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian."

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by M. Millerand, the French War Minister, has paid a visit to the Allied armies at the Front. The photograph shows General Joffre, Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand at a review of the troop.

SAVED FROM THE MAJESTIC.

Photo by "Central News."

Two canine survivors of the British battleship Majestic which was sunk in the Dardanelles.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Commenting on the Lahore conspiracy, the "Statesman" says that the accused thoroughly deserve their fate. "There is no doubt they plotted to attack the Government which, whatever its defects, has given their country a measure of peace and prosperity it had not enjoyed for centuries, a Government, moreover, which ultimately is controlled by a democracy that, as the absentee leader of this conspiracy well knows, is open to conversion by fair argument. The most heinous feature of the crime of these men is the fact that they chose as occasion for their attack the moment when the British Government was engaged in waging a war against despotism which, were it successful in the struggle, would crush the political aspirations of India as it crushes the political aspirations of its own people and every subject population it controls."

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" COMMENTS.

The "Englishman" commenting on the case says that there are some seditionists still abroad in India. "We are glad to see in this connection that the local authorities have availed themselves of the Defence Act to intern a number of suspected individuals. Had this step been taken a year ago the Government would have saved some lawyers. We trust, however, that the authorities will not confine their activities to weak-minded schoolboys led astray by their elders. We are not asking for a reign of terror. We object as strongly as anybody to indiscriminate searches or arrests, but certain well-known persons might be told plainly that political propaganda of all kinds is out of place in time of war."

BHAI PARMANAND.

PERMITTED APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

It is reported that Bhai Parmanand was informed by Major Irvine during the course of his judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case that, as one Commissioner differed with the other two in awarding him capital punishment, he was allowed to appeal to his Honour for mercy.

DACOITY BY MOPLAS.

NAIR FAMILY ROBBED OF VALUABLES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Sept. 14.

A gang of four Moplas and one Nair committed a dacoity at a Nair house near Manjeri on Thursday night. It would appear that the Nair dacoit knocked at the door pretending to be a traveller and requested drinking water. While he was enjoying the hospitality, which his caste easily secured, the Moplas stepped in and frightening the inmates into silence, carried off jewels and other available things. No clue has yet been discovered and investigation is proceeding.

Apparently, the notorious Ernad criminals have not been extirpated, notwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police since the last outbreak of dacoities and fanaticism in that wild tract of Malabar. As a preventive measure a good number of prosecutions were launched under Security Sections for harbouring dacoits, receiving stolen property, etc., and a Special Magistrate was deputed to try these cases, some of which created some sensation owing to the status of some of the prosecuted individuals. Conviction has been obtained in 18 cases and a half a dozen more are pending before the Additional District Magistrate. It is believed that more stringent measures are under consideration of the Government or have been sanctioned as a finishing stroke.

SERIOUS AFFRAY WITH POLICE

A BALASORE INCIDENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A rather serious affray is reported to have taken place at Balasore between the police and a number of persons. It is reported that the authorities there received information to the effect that five strangers with arms concealed had been loitering about. The police tried to capture the strangers, who resisted and a scuffle ensued. The strangers are said to have used arms. Both sides sustained serious injuries. It is rumoured that one stranger is dead but the report lacks confirmation

TROUBLESOME MOPLAS DEPORTED.

SEQUEL TO RECENT RIOT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Sept. 15.

The "West Coast Reformer" learns that as a sequel to the recent outbreak of crime and fanaticism in Ernad and Walluvanad, which culminated in the dastardly attempt on the Collector's life and shooting down of five fanatics from a temple on the hill, Seven Moplas have been deported to various Tamil and Telugu districts under orders of the Government. The first batch of three deporters was removed on Saturday and the second batch of four on Sunday last. Numbers of Moplahs were deported some years ago as the result of a more serious disturbance.

AGARPARAH DACOITY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The further hearing of the Agarparah dacoity case in which Bepin Behari Ganguli is charged with having committed a dacoity in a public road, was resumed today before the Special Commissioners of Alipore.

Provash Chandra Mitter, son of Moorari Mohan Mitter, who was the victim of the recent Agarparah outrage, cross-examined said, that when people caught the accused his companion took out a revolver from him to which nobody objected.

Surendra Nath Mukerjee examined said that he saw a boy who brought out a revolver and put it into the pocket of the accused. Cross-examined witness said that the accused objected when the revolver was put into his pocket.

Mr. Briscoe, District Superintendent of Police, who held the enquiry was also examined, after which the hearing of the case was adjourned.

Monsignor Teissier officiates as Bishop of Mysore until the appointment of a new Bishop is announced.

THE APOLLO BUNDER CASE.

PROCEEDINGS FOR REVISION IN HIGH COURT.

ADJOURNMENT REFUSED.

APPLICATION FOR RULE REJECTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

RE: CURSETJI AND BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI B. JEJIBHOY.

This was a Criminal Application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay of Bombay. Mr. Cursetji and Mr. Byramji were charged with assaulting a police sepoy while he was in execution of his duty under section 353 I. P. C; Cursetji was further charged with attempting to escape from the custody of the police constable; and Mr. Byramji was again further charged for attempting to remove Cursetji from the custody of the police constable an offence under section 225 I. P. C. Both the accused were fined Rs. 50 each on each of the charges on 7th July, 1915.

The facts of this case are known to the public as the Apollo Bunder motor-car incident whose proceedings had dragged on in the Esplanade Police Court for many days.

HON. MR. SETALVAD'S UNAVOIDABLE ABSENCE.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia requested the Court to allow the matter to stand over for a fortnight as the Counsel, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, who had drafted the grounds of application had left Bombay the day previous for Poona and could not attend. He said that the matter was very heavy and he was not in a position to argue the case. The brief was returned by Mr. Setalvad only on Tuesday night and the gentlemen instructing him had no time to instruct any other counsel and therefore an adjournment might be granted.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The question is whether that can be granted.

Mr. Wadia: The application would not have come before the Court to-day in its ordinary course but as it was specially fixed it came on for hearing earlier. The petition was drafted by Mr. Setalvad and it would be better if the case be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: We do not sit in the High Court for Mr. Setalvad's convenience.

Mr. Wadia: In the interest of justice at least your Lordships will be pleased to grant an adjournment. It is a great hardship to the parties.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: I quite agree.

NO FAULT OF THE PARTIES.

Mr. Wadia: It is no fault of the parties nor of the gentlemen instructing me. Mr. Setalvad went to Poona last night on urgent business and hence the difficulty. There is no hardship to any party if the matter is adjourned. No expense is incurred by any party. It is only my clients who will have to pay for the adjournment.

Mr. Justice Hayward: It is not an appeal; it's only an application for revision.

Mr. Wadia: Yes, my Lord, but I am not prepared to argue. I feel embarrassed in the circumstances of the case. No inconvenience will be caused to any one if the matter be adjourned. I am here to apologise to the Court on behalf of my clients for the inconvenience caused to the Court.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: We are not prepared to adjourn the matter. Let the parties address if they desire.

Mr. Wadia: I am not instructed to argue.

APPLICANTS CALLED TO ADDRESS COURT.

Their Lordships then asked the Sheristedar of the Court to call out the names of the applicants which were then called out. His Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor asked the petitioners who were present in Court whether they wanted to address the Court.

The petitioners expressed their inability to do so unless an adjournment was granted and time given to instruct counsel.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in rejecting the application, said: "The two applicants having been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Wadia who has appeared for them, requests the Court for an adjournment of the hearing of their application for a fortnight. This request, however, is based upon no better ground than that the application under revision was drawn by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and it is not convenient or possible for him to attend this Court to-day. Applications for adjournments on grounds of this character are frequently made to this Court, and so far as my experience goes, invariably refused, the reason being that the Court sits to decide cases from day to day, and cannot alter the arrangement in this case—especially in a criminal case—so as to suit the convenience of various counsel practising in this Court. I can see no special reason why this case should be taken out of the ordinary practice and procedure of the Court, and we are of opinion that the application for adjournment must be refused. We have called upon the applicants to address the Court, if they desired to do so, but neither of them desires this. We have both of us read the judgment of the learned magistrate, and the application in revision, and I can see no reason under the present position of affairs for admitting the application from the point of view of this Court, as it is an affair of no great importance, and I am satisfied from the judgment that there is no ground for admitting the application. The application is therefore rejected.

FRESH APPLICATION FOR A RULE REFUSED.

Mr. Wadia applied to Their Lordships to allow the petitioners to file a fresh application and so give them an opportunity of putting the case again before the Court, but Their Lordships refused the application.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the petitioners.

MINING CLASSES AT SIBPUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Committee of the Indian Mining Association, after considering the question regarding the establishment of mining classes at the Sibpur Engineering College, have expressed an opinion to the effect that the scheme might be given a trial. The Committee at the same time pointed out that, even if a student obtain his diploma in one year instead of two, he will still have to work for three years on a mine before he can sit for a first class colliery manager's certificate. This latter examination, the Committee says, will form a useful safeguard against any student passing through with insufficient training.

THE LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

FIVE DAYS' STRUGGLE.

GRIM FIGHT FOR TOUCH WITH ANZACS.

A MIDNIGHT BAYONET CHARGE

The following despatch, dated August 12, was sent Home by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the well-known war correspondent in the Dardanelles, giving graphic details of the new landing at Suvla or Anafarta Bay on the flank of the Aussive in co-operation with the new attack was undertaken both by the New Zealanders, Maoris among them, the Australians, and British and Indian troops.

While the new landing was being successfully carried out in Anafarta Bay the Australian and New Zealand corps at Anzac, reinforced, has been engaged in a desperate struggle to obtain possession of the main ridge running north-east from the Anzac position. No troops have ever been called upon to make an advance over more difficult and broken country. Sufficient it is to say that the ground gradually rises from Anzac to Koja Chemen height in a series of hills and ridges broken by deep nullahs and dongas and covered with thick scrub, which provide excellent cover for snipers and that irregular form of warfare in which the Turks have proved themselves so skilful throughout the campaign.

But before any advance could be made towards the main height the whole of the successive lines of Turkish trenches northeast of the over-sea soldiers had to be taken by assault to allow them to debouch on to the farther hills, which, like giant steps, gradually mount to Koja Chemen. This sinister height is split into two portions by a fearful ravine which completely cuts the mountain into two portions.

TRENCHES BLOWN OUT.

Throughout Friday, August 6, there was a furious bombardment of the Turkish positions north-east of Anzac from our field guns and howitzers, assisted by destroyers, cruisers, and monitors. Whole sections of the Turkish trenches disappeared in clouds of smoke and earth. Meanwhile the combined Australians and New Zealanders braced themselves for the desperate night attack which had been decided on.

The men had long been waiting for this hour, which would end the long monotonous days of sitting in the trenches, and they were confident that they could carry the enemy's works in their immediate front with the bayonet. Strict orders were given that not a shot was to be fired. The bayonet alone was to be used.

Exactly at ten o'clock on Friday night a brigade clambered over their trenches and furiously charged the Turkish line amid loud cheers, bayoneting all the enemy found therein. The Turks, taken apparently quite unawares, fired wildly and were unable to check the advance.

Thus in a few minutes all the enemy's positions nearest the sea were in our hands and the way was clear for the main advance. The New Zealanders stopped only to take breath and then pursued their victorious career, rushing in succession the old No. 3 outpost, Bauchop's Hill, and other Turkish positions.

The native Maoris entered into the charge with great dash, making the darkness of the night hideous with their wild war cries and striking terror into the hearts of the Turks with the awful vigour with which they used their bayonets and the butt ends of their rifles. These troops have, in fact, forged yet another link in our chain of Empire.

ALL NIGHT FIGHTING.

The darkness of the night, the broken nature of the ground, and the skill with which the enemy had smothered every available bit of dead ground with his deadly snipers delayed the main advance somewhat after these preliminary positions had been successfully rushed, for every hill and spur had to be picketed to keep down the fire from lurking marksmen left in the rear of our advancing columns. The fighting throughout the night was continuous, for amid these gloomy ravines the Turks offered a courageous and despairing resistance to the Australians, New Zealanders, and Maoris, and many bloody encounters, the details of which will never be known, filled in the dark hours which preceded a still more eventful dawn.

Throughout the whole of Saturday, August 7, the struggle went on without intermission, and finally the New Zealanders gained a good deal of ground but were held up by rifle and machine-gun fire.

On Sunday, August 8, our men began their advance up the steep slopes at dawn. The Turks came out from their cover gallantly and made a charge from both ends and from the reverse slopes of the ridge. Many fell in this attack, but the survivors actually closed on the intrepid Australians with the bayonet and the butts of their rifles, endeavouring to bludgeon them.

This is just the form of fighting the Australasians like, and their magnificent physique stood them in good stead. Though few in numbers, they closed on the Turks with fury, using their rifles as clubs, swinging them round their heads and laying out several with each sweep. The Turks could not stand this rough treatment, and those who were not killed or wounded fled, and the New Zealanders began hastily to dig themselves in.

NOT A TURK LEFT.

So far this was the finest feat in the fighting and the highest point yet gained by any troops on the peninsula. The Turks in this encounter fought with the utmost bravery, and one big man in particular could be singled out who repeatedly came into the open and drove his men forward. But all his efforts were in vain, and in a little while not a single Turk was left on this particular section. The enemy's fire and counter-attacks were checked by our artillery, assisted by the cruisers and monitors, and many of the Turks must have been killed and wounded.

Considerable successes have thus been gained in this section, including two machine-guns, one Nordenfeldt, and many trench mortars, and 600 Turkish prisoners have been taken, including 300 from a single battalion.

ADVANCE OF THE NEW FORCE.

Up to the evening of August 8 the advance of the divisions landed in Anafarta Bay was entirely successful. The — Division pushed alone the high gound overlooking the Gulf of Saros on the left, known asthe Karakol Dagh whilst the—Division swept round the north end of the Salt Lake, and then, wheeling to the south, formed a continuous line in front of the Anafarta height. By a brilliant night attack the hill of Yilghin Burnu, due east of the Lake, was occupied, which gave us a commanding position on which our right wing could rest.

During the night of August 8-9 our left, therefore, rested on the cliffs overlooking the Gulf of Saros, our centre in the low ground in front of Anafarta, and our right on Yilghin Burnu, or Chocolate Hill, as it is now known on account of the surface having been burnt that colour by accidental fires caused by bursting shells. We had thus secured a wide front on shore on the far side of the Salt Lake, but on the other hand the enemy's position, the Anafarta Ridge, on which is situated the village of that name, remained unoccupied and as yet untouched by our advance.

Our troops, except on the extreme left, where they held the high rocky ground of Karakol Dagh, now found themselves lying in a wide open cup covered with trees, thick scrub hedges, and farms, in which it is impossible to see any distance ahead, and which provides excellent cover for the enemy's snipers, who took full advantage of it. On the east of the Salt Lake is a stretch of perfectly flat plain without any cover before the area of cultivation begins, then there is some 2,000 yards' depth of trees, hedges, cornfields, and scrub, broken by low hills before the ground gradually rises towards the Anafarta Ridge. From the edge of the Salt Lake to the village of Anafarta it is a little over 4,000 yards. Towards the south-east the hills recede, leaving a gap between the Anafarta section and the height of Koja Chemen. In the gap thus created lies the beautiful village of Biyuk Anafarta, surrounded by tall and stately cypresses. From the south side of the Salt, Lake you can walk right along the low ground to the Anzac Beaches.

FRESH TURKISH TROOPS.

To keep the enemy in front of Achi Baba the —— Corps made repeated attacks on August 6 and 7. All eye-witnesses are agreed that the Turks brought entirely fresh troops to oppose our advance at Helles that they fought with the greatest courage and determination, and counter-attacked with a vigour which has not been since the days following the first landing.

Our new forces in front of Anafarta, having secured a good position by the evening of August 7, found themselves confronted with the problem of taking the Anafarta Hills on the 8th. But the Turks, although few in numbers, made the most skilful use of the assistance afforded them by the broken nature of the country. Their artillery sought but our reserves and shelled the roads leading round the lake; they held their trenches only weakly, and pushed forward the majority of their men as *tirailleurs* into the broken ground in front. These men—many of them local peasants knowing every inch of the ground, and carrying no kit except their rifles and a large supply of cartridges—made the most skilful use of the dead ground and the cover thus provided. From all angles they sniped our lines and, passing round the north of the lake, sought cover in the cultivated ground, thus giving the impression, from their rapid movements from one point to another, of being in far greater strength than they really were.

FIGHTING AMID SCRUB FIRES.

Several attempts were made to advance during the day, and some further ground was gained. Battalions were pushed out in the plain south-east, a low rise was seized and occupied in front of the hill of Yilghin Burnu, and our infantry, now reinforced by Territorials, pushed forward and nearly occupied the whole of a low hill, in the centre of which the enemy had a trench and from which his snipers had given us much trouble.

But about midday on the 9th a difficulty arose. A strong north wind was blowing at the time, and, either by accident through the bursting of shells or by design of the Turks, the scrub caught fire in several places and the blaze spread with amazing rapidity. The smoke and flames swept diagonally across our front and forced our infantry to abandon their advance positions. It was a weird sight, for in all directions you saw Turkish snipers and British infantry crawling out from amongst the scrub and trees and hedges where they had been lying invisible, and, turning thier backs on one another, crawlig or running to get out of the track of the flames and dense black clouds of suffocating smoke. Thus for some hours these fires created a number of neutral zones between the opposing lines, and neither was able to advance.

These fires effectively put a stop to our advance on the 9th, but the fighting and sniping lasted without intermission all day and throughout the night. The scenes at night were weird, for the flames still continued to burn, and great red glows lit up the darkness, backed by clouds of white smoke, from out of the midst of which there came the incessant rattle of machine-guns and rifle fire, while farther south you heard the booming of guns and could see the bursting of shells on the tops of the hills as the Anzac Corps gradually fought its way from ridge to ridge to join hands with our troops in front of Anafarta.

On the morning of August 10 it was reported by a prisoner that the Turks had received large reinforcements, and that the whole of the Yemen Division had arrived. Judging by the numbers one saw during the day, this was probably an exaggeration, and probably only some odd battalions had actually reached Anafarta during the night. The enemy's trenches, however, seemed to be more densely manned, and his *tirailleurs* thrown out in the broken ground more numerous. Throughout the whole of the 10th this desultory fighting, so unlike anything that is now seen in Europe, and reminding one of the 4d days of the Boer War, went on along the front. It was an extraordinary sight from the top of Chocolate Hill. You could see plainly the movements of both sides in the lower ground in front, and it was tantalizing to watch the Turks creeping up towards our men in twos and threes, their light uniforms showing up plainly against the burnt or green background. Throughout the day fresh fires were started at various points and burnt furiously, frequently causing both sides to change their positions.

Throughout all this fighting on our centre and right, the — Division on the high ground overlooking the sea had been engaged in a desperate struggle with the enemy in its efforts to push forward along the heights of Karakol Dagh. By the evening of the 10th a strong trench line had been dug right across the flat country, connecting up all our positions, and our right was in touch with the Anzac Corps.

I have already described the operations of the combined Australian and New Zealand troops, and will now give some details of the great role played by the Australians, our own Division, and the Indians.

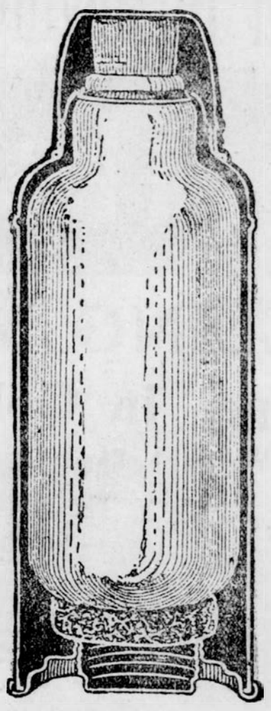
CHARGE OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

In order to divert the attention of the Turks from our movement against Anafarta Bay, the offensive from the Anzac position was started on the afternoon of August 6. After an hour's intense bombardment from the sea and land, at 5-30 p.m. the Australians, assisted by another brigade, attacked the Lonesome Pine Plateau, which rises to a height of 400ft. to the south-east of the Anzac position. The first rush of the Colonials was checked by shrapnel fire, but the second and third lines, never wavering for a second, charged furiously and captured four lines of trenches, which they have succeeded in holding, in spite of the enemy's furious bombardments, which smash in the parapets so that they have to be constantly rebuilt. On the same evening soon after sunset our troops made a sortie from Walker's Ridge, north of the position. The net result of the operations carried out on this sector of the Anzac front was the capture of a portion of the Lonesome Pine Plateau on August 12.

While this fighting was in progress the Australians marched out silently towards the north, along the lower spurs of the high hills held by the Turks. This brigade was protected on the flank by two battalions of a division and was followed by the Indians. Instructions were given to the Australians that they were not to load their magazines, and that all fighting until dawn broke was to be done with the bayonet. After marching for two miles the Australians met with their first opposition in unknown and unexplored territory, and the ridges, broken and covered with thick bramble, were very like those encountered on the first landing. Every ridge seemed to be held by the enemy, and there was nothing to do but to rush each in turn with the bayonet, small parties being detached for this purpose. When day broke it was decided to deploy and seize the ridges flanking the valley of Asmadere, where the brigade succeeded in digging in under artillery and rifle fire. During the course of this running fight the emplacement of the 75cm. gun was discovered, but the gun had been removed. However, a very large store of ammunition for it was captured, and the New Zealanders, who had come in on the right, captured two machine-guns.

The whole of Saturday was spent in consolidating the position. On Wednesday, August 11, the men who had advanced across the low plain from the hill of Yilghin Burnu linked up with the Australians and thus established a complete line between Anzac and the newly landed forces in Anafarta Bay. The manner in which the Colonials, Indians, and our own troops have fought during these days has been beyond all praise and has earned the unstinted admiration of their commanders.

After the second meeting of the Imperial Council on 22nd instant, all the prominent Moslem members are leaving Simla. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Mir Asadali will leave on the same day and the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad will start for Lucknow on the 24th. It is understood that H. H. the Nawab of Rampore and the Hon. Ishak Khan will visit Bareilly probably in connection with the question of the next session of the All-India Moslem League.



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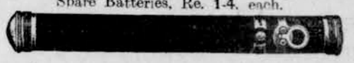

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AN AMAZING SPY STORY.

"DEAD" MAN'S DOUBLE.

According to the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" the following is a true story of one of the German methods of spying. Captain Belmont had been dangerously wounded in an action in the Champagne country, and was carried to a hospital in a little neighbouring town, where he shortly died without regaining consciousness. On searching his pockets when he was admitted the authorities had found a letter addressed to his wife, with the note: "Please forward in case of dangerous wounding." The letter was sent, and Mme Belmont was able to reach the hospital from Paris before her husband was placed in his coffin. The nursing sister who had tended the captain received her and tried to break the news as gently as possible, but at the first words the widow understood and fell fainting into her arms. The sister, who knew that the dead man's face was fearfully mutilated, managed to persuade the wife not to insist on seeing her husband's features again, so as "to keep in her memory the face as she had last seen it."

Mme. Belmount returned to Paris and shut herself up with her grief, declining the offer of her mother to go and stay with her. Three months passed, and then one morning the post brought a letter, dated on the envelope from a hospital, with the address in the writing of her husband. As if turned to stone she held the letter in her hands, gazing at it with fixed eyes and not daring to open it, and scarcely breathing in the mad conflict of feelings that overwhelmed her. Finally she drew out a letter, and as she read it line by line she fancied her reason was leaving her. There were only a few words, in a trembling hand, to say that her husband had been wounded in Champagne and sent to a hospital on the Normandy coast. He had hung on the edge of death for months, and it was only now that he was saved and had the strength to send her these few lines.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The dates he gave of his wound and admission to the hospital corresponded with those given by the nursing sister, and the wife was left in a haze of doubt and mystery until she went to Normandy, and then the truth came out. There the captain told her that he had been left for dead on the field, and when he came to himself after many hours he found himself stripped of his uniform and cap, and a man dressed in his clothes was standing looking at him. Snatching his revolver, that had fallen by his side, the captain fired point blank in the face of the man who had robbed him, and remembered no more. It was whilst still unconscious that the ambulance men had found him, as well as the other man, and had sent them to different hospitals.

The natural comment on this strange but veracious story would be that all was well that ended well, but, temporarily, the consequences are serious. Captain Belmont having been officially returned dead has no longer any civil state of existence. He has been wiped out of the book of living Frenchmen and can no longer give or receive or sign or buy or sell. He is excluded from society, and though he is alive and well his wife is a widow and if a child were born it would be a posthumous one. It, will probably take months and cost no small sum for him to regain his place in the sun.

HINDU LAW AND CUSTOM.

A reviewer in the Literary Supplement of "The Times," discussing the two parts of Mr. H. D. Cornish's Handbooks of Indian Law, recently published by the Cambridge University Press, has the following remarks upon law and custom in India:—

Here are communities, on the whole wonderfully stable and compatible with no mean degree of comfort and civilisation, in which the State counts for little, and in which it is indeed of the nature of an intruder. Here we see modes of holding and dealing with property radically different from feudal or modern; and yet the system has worked for centuries. It is at once startling and instructive to find that the most durable laws of property have been in conflict both with those in force to-day and with those which it is to-day the fashion to propose. Two systems of laws—the Roman and the English—have made, so to speak the tour of the world and neither of them helps much to understand the position of property existing in about a fourth to a fifth of the whole human race. Those who would understand the profound difference between the East and the West would profit by a study of these volumes. Their horizon would be enlarged, and they would be less prone to dogmatise about the past or the future. One fact of consequence they would see—custom, which as a source of law has become unimportant with us, still doing the work which here is reserved for legislation, and doing it with more discrimination than much law-making. The tendency of jurisprudence in India is to become more intricate and learned, more removed from popular ken—a tendency which would become intolerable but for wide play given to cutomary law, the readiness to recognise any custom not contrary to justice and equity or declared by legislation or the Courts to be opposed to public policy. These volumes, written for practitioners, contain lessons of wide application.

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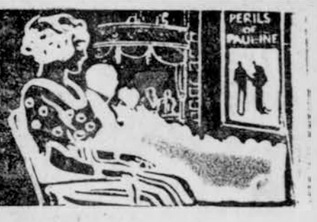
The Perils of Pauline



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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracket from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later the finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, whispers a suggestion to Owen but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Hicks and Owen introduce a reformed pirate, who tells Pauline of hidden treasure, and they take passage to the island of Nassau to recover the treasure.

A clock-work bomb is exploded on the yacht chartered to seek for the treasure, and Pauline and Harry (who had gone along as a half-breed cook) narrowly escape death.

Continued from Wednesday.

CHAPTER IX.

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"Polly, it's got to stop; it isn't safe, it isn't sensible, it isn't even fun any more. Won't you drop the whole freakish thing and marry me?"

Harry was holding Pauline by the hand as she drew her dainty way out of the library. In laughing rebellion she looked over her shoulder and jeered at him.

"Oh, I thought it was I who was going to be afraid," she said.

"Well, if YOU aren't, who IS going to be?"

"You," she tittered.

He drew her back with a gentle but firm grasp.

"Honestly, Polly, aren't you satisfied yet? Adventure is all right for breakfast or for luncheon once a month, but as a regular unremitting diet it gets on my nerves."

"Still thinking of your own perils?" she volleyed.

Harry became more serious. His fine keen face took on a look of earnest appeal. He let go her hand, but as she started to run up the stairs he held her with his eyes.

"You dear, silly boy," she cried, returning a step and clasping him in an impetuous embrace. "You are the nicest brother in all the world—sometimes—but just now I think that adventure is nicer than brothers—or husbands. I'm having the time of my life, Harry boy, and I'm going on and on and on with it until I've seen all the wild and wicked people and places in the world."

Harry caught her hand and smiled down at her in surrender.

A ring at the door bell and the silent entrance of the maid caused Pauline to flutter up the stairs. They were preparing to attend the Clarence Courtelyous' reception that evening to the great Baskinelli, whose musical achievements had been equalled only by his social successes during this, his first New York season.

"Anyway," she twinkled from the top of the stairs, "you needn't be frightened for to-night. Nothing so meek and mild as a pianist can hurt you."

Harry tossed up his hands in mimic despair and started back to the library.

"Yes, I know she is always at home to you, Miss Hamlin," the maid was saying at the door.

"What a privileged person I am," laughed Lucille Hamlin.

She was Pauline's chum-in-chief, a dark still-tempered girl, in perfect contrast to the adventurous Folly. She met Harry and greeted him with the easy grace that comes of old acquaintanceship.

"Still nursing the precious broken heart ?" she queried as she saw his long face.

"For the love of Michael, me and humanity," he pleaded, "can't you do something? She won't listen to me. I'm honestly, deucedly worried, Lucille."

"You know very well that nobody could ever do anything with Polly. She always had to have her own way—and that's why you love her, though you don't know it, Harry. Shall I run upstairs, Margaret?" she added, turning to the maid.

"No, you're going to stay here," commanded Harry, seizing her hands. "You've GOT to do something with Pauline. You're the only one who can. This thirst for excitement is growing in her. She wants a new adventure every day, and a more dangerous one every time. Talk to her, won't you? Tell her it isn't right for her to risk her life when her life is so precious to—so many people. No, wait a minute; sit down here. I'm not half through yet."

He drew her, under laughing protest, to a seat beside him on the stairs. She realized suddenly how serious he was. She let her hand rest comradely in his pleading grasp.

"Why, Harry, yes, if it is really dangerous, you know, I'll do anything I can," she said gravely.

They did not see the cold gray face of Raymond Owen appear at the top of the stairs. If they had they would have thought nothing of it. Owen thought much of it. The face vanished as quickly as it had appeared.

In her boudoir Polly was laying out her chosen finery of the evening. There came a soft rap at the door.

"Come in," she called, and looked up brightly in Owen's furtive eyes as he opened the door and motioned to her.

"Don't say anything, please, Miss Marvin," he whispered. "Just come with me for a moment, if you will."

Bewildered by his manner, she followed to the top of the stairs. In silence he directed her gaze to the two young people in earnest conversation below.

It was a picture that might well have startled a less impetuous heart than Pauline's. Harry's hand still clasped Lucille's, and he was leaning toward her in the eagerness of his appeal.

"You will? You promise? Lucille, you've made me happy," Pauline heard him say.

Through mist-dimmed eyes, dizzily, she saw the two arise. She saw the man she loved clasp Lucille's other hand. She saw the girl who had been her friend and confidante since childhood draw herself away from him with a lingering withdrawal that could mean—ah, what could it not mean? Polly fled to her room. The watchful eyes of Owen followed her.

In his subtle secret battle to retain control of the Marvin millions fate had never so befriended him. None of all the weapons or ruses that he had used to prevent the faithful attachment of Harry and Pauline was as potent, he knew, as this little seed of jealousy sown in a woman's heart.

Pauline rang for her maid.

"Tell Miss Mamlin that I am not at home," she said in a voice that started haughtily but ended in a sob.

"But, Miss Marvin"—Margaret tried to demur

"Tell Miss Hamlin that I am not at home," repeated Paulin.

Lucille had just started up the stairs, leaving Harry with a sympathetic pat on the shoulder.

"Well, even if I can't do anything with the wild woman," she laughed back at him, "you know Pauline bears a charmed life. Nothing has ever happened to her yet. Guardian angels surround her—as well as heroes."

Harry walked into the library. The agitated Margaret met Lucille on the stairs.

"Miss Marvin is—Miss Marvin is not at home," the girl said, flushing crimson.

Lucille paused, dumfounded.

"But, Margaret, you know"——

"I thought—I really thought she was at home; Miss Hamlin. I hope you won't be offended with me."

"I insist upon seeing her," cried Lucille. "I don't believe you are telling me the truth. I'm going right up to her room."

Margaret burst into tears.

Lucille quickly reconsidered. Indignation took the place of astonishment. She hurried down the stairs and rushed through the door without waiting for Margaret to open it.

Pauline, back in her own room, vented her first rage in tears. With her hot face pressed against the pillow, she sobbed out the agony of what she thought her betrayal—her double betrayal, by courtier and comrade at once. But the tears passed. Too vital was the spirit in her, too redly flowing in her veins was the blood of fighting ancestors, too strong the fortress of self-command within the blossoming gardens of her youth and beauty for the word surrender ever to come to her mind.

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True, she had found an adventure that stirred her more deeply than the peril of land or sea or sky could have done. Here was a thrill that had never been listed among her intended tremors. But there were not more than five minutes of weakness. She sent for Owen.

Masked as ever in his suave exterior and his manner of mingled obsequiousness and fatherliness, he came instantly.

"Mr. Owen—have you known—have you known that this was going on?"

"I feel that it is my duty to know what concerns you—even what concerns your happiness, Miss Marvin, he answered.

"You mean"——

"I mean that I have long had my suspicions."

But again the very perfection of his deceit brought Pauline that feeling that she had had since childhood—that sense of an insidious influence always surrounding her, always menacing and yet never revealed. This influence, which Owen seemed to embody, was the antagonist of that other mysterious power, so real and yet so inexplicable, that warded and protected her—the spirit of the girl that had stepped from the mummy.

But Pauline had seen with her own eyes; she did not need any word of Owen's to convince her of the falsity of her lover.

She was quite calm now. She dressed with the utmost care. Margaret, who had seen her in such anger only a short time before, was surprised at the sprightliness and graciousness of her mistress. A slightly heightened color that only added to the lustre of her loveliness was the single sign of her inward thoughts. She summoned her own car and left the house alone.

The drawing room of the Clarence Courtelyou mansion was ablaze with light. There was a little too much light. The Clarence Courtelyous always had a little too much of everything.

There was a little too much money; there was a little too much gold leaf decoration in the drawing room, a little too much diamond decoration of Mrs. Courtelyou, and, if you were so fastidiously impolite as to say so, a little too much of Mrs. Courtelyou herself.

But Mrs. Courtelyou was struggling toward gentility in such an amiable way that better people liked her. The motherliness and sweet sincerity of her—the fact that she loved her frankly illiterat husband and worshipped, almost from afar, her cultured daughters—was the thing that brought her down from the base height of the "climbers" and lifted her kindly, harmless personality to the high simplicities of the elite.

"I love her," said Pauline. "She says what she means; she means what she says."

"She kissed me on the cheek and said I was a sweet girl," gasped Lucille. "Polly my own mother never did that."

This conversation followed the first meeting of the girls after a reception Mrs. Courtelyou had given for a young woman's charitable society. Thereafter Mrs. Courtelyou had found sincere, if a little indulgent, recognition.

She made the natural mistake that other wealthy mendicants at the outer portals of society have made—the mistake of pounding at the gates. Instead of letting the splendor of her charitable gifts, the graciousness of her simplicity, carry her through, she went in for the gorgeous and the costly.

As a sort of crowning glory she began to "take up" artists and actors and musicians. She gained the good graces of the best of them and in her kindly innocence she won the worship of the worst.

It was thus that she came to the point of holding a reception for Baskinelli.

Not that any one had heard anything black, or even shadowy, against Baskinelli. He had arrived recently from abroad, his foreign fame preceding him, his prospective conquests of America fulsomely foretold, his low brow decorated in advance with laurel.

Mrs. Courtelyou added him to her collection with the swiftness and directness of the entomologist discovering a new bug. She herself loved music—without understanding it very deeply—and Baskinelli, whatever might be his other gifts, could summon all the cadences of love from the machines that people call a piano—engine of torture or instrument of joy.

For half an hour Harry paced at the foot of the stairs.

"I wonder if she's ever coming," he fumed to himself. "It takes 'em so long to do it that they drive you crazy, and when it's done they're so wonderful that—they drive you crazy."'

"Did you—did you wish anything, sir?" asked the butler entering.

"No—just waiting for Miss Pauline, Jenkins—just waiting," sighed Harry.

"Why—if I may presume to tell you, sir—Miss Marvin has gone to the reception," said Jenkins.

"Gone!" Harry cried abruptly, hotly then remembered that he was speaking to a servant and swung into the reception room.

He put on his hat and coat and rang for Jenkins again.

"How long ago was it that Miss Pauline went out?"

"Almost an hour ago, sir."

Harry slammed his way out of the door. It was not until he was in the car on his way to the Courtelyous that he began to think—began to think with utterly wrong deductions, as lovers always do.

"I must have said too much," he told himself. "She's crazy about these wild pranks and she thinks I'm a stupid goody-goody. What a fool I was to try to prevent her!"

He was naturally a late arrival at the reception. "You aren't very nice, Mr. Marvin, to snub my pet musician—my very newest pet musician," Mrs. Courtelyou rebuked him.

"I didn't mean it I was waiting for—why, my car went to pieces," he explained. "Is Pauline here?"

"Here? She is the only person present. Baskinelli hasn't spoken a word to any one else. He won't play anything unless she suggests the subject. I am glad Mr. Owen is here to protect her."

From the scintillant, filmy mist of women around the piano Lucille emerged. She came swiftly to Harry's side.

"What is the matter?" she asked.

"What is? Tell me!" he replied. "what did you say to her?"

"I didn't see her, Harry. She sent word that she was not at home."

"You don't mean—not after you started upstairs."

"Yes—and she hasn't spoken to me all evening."

"And she left me waiting at home for half an hour. It's outrageous."

Harry strode across the floor just as the music ceased, and Baskinelli arose, bowing to the applause of his feminine admirers.

"May I ask the honor to show to you Madame Courtelyou's portrait of myself? It is called 'The Glorification of Imbecility,'" he said as he proffered his arm to Pauline.

He was a small man, with sharp features shadowed by a mass of bowing, curling hair—the kind of hair that has come to be called "musical" by the irreverent. The sweep of an abnormal brow gave emphasis to the sudden jut of deep eye sockets, and a dull, sallow skin gave emphasis to the subtle sinister light of the eyes themselves. A genius, a madman or a criminal would have been the verdict of a phrenologist.

Pauline accepted the proffered arm of the artist, but daintily, laughingly, she turned him back to the piano.

"You haven't yet escaped, Signor Baskinelli," she said. "We have not yet heard 'Tivoli,' you know.

"Tivoli," he cried, with hands upraised in mock disdain. "Why, I wrote the thing myself. Am I to violate even my own masterpieces?"

There was a twitter of mocking protest from the women. Baskinelli began to play again.

"Pauline, may I speak to you—just a moment?" Harry's vexed voice reached her ear as she stood beside the piano. She turned slowly and looked into his bewildered, angry eyes

"A little later—possibly," she answered, without stirring her sheathless elbow from the rim of the instrument. Instantly she turned back to Baskinelli. As he played he lifted his eyes to hers. The eyes were expressionless; the music spoke their meaning.

Pauline understood the meaning. From her no mask of music, no glamor of others' admiration could hide the predatory obsequiousness of Baskinelli. She was not in the least interested in Baskinelli. She had loaded him from the moment when she had looked down on his little oily curls as he kissed her hand in greeting. But if Baskinelli had been Beezlebub he would have enjoyed the favour of Pauline that evening—at least, after Harry had arrived.

Baskinelli was captivated. The glowing, piquant beauty of Pauline enthralled him with its charm of novelty. He had never before seen a woman like her—innocent but astute, daring but demure, brilliant but opalescent. When at last they strolled away together into the conservatory he gave way to his ardor. His drawing room obeisances became direct declarations of love

Pauline began to be frightened.

She fluttered to the door of the conservatory. But there she paused. Voices sounded from the end of a little rose-rimmed alley. They were the voices of Harry and Lucille.

Baskinelli was at her side again.

"If I have said anything—done anything to offend," he said, with affected contrition you will let me make my lowliest apologies, won't you?"

Pauline hardly heard him. She was intently listening to the low pitched voices.

"—I think I will run back to the others," she cried suddenly. Baskinelli was left alone.

"I congratulate you, Signor, on the success of the evening," said a voice at his shoulder. "There are few among the famous who can conquer drawing rooms as well as auditoriums."

The musician turned to face the ingratiating smile of Raymond Owen.

"I thank you—I thank you, sir. But I do not believe you. My 'conquest' has turned to catastrophe. I have lost everything.'"

"You mean that you are dissatisfied with the applause?" asked Owen.

"No! No! Applause is nothing from the many. What a man desires is the applause of one. There is always one in his audience to whom he plays from his soul."

"And that one—to-night?"

"The lovely Miss—what, now, is her name—Marvin. She bewitches me—and she scorns me."

"Signor Baskinelli, there are other places than drawing rooms, or even conservatories, in which to capture those who captivate."

The musician looked up at Owen a little suspiciously. Owen stood with his hands in his pockets and smiled down at Baskinelli.

"I—do I quite grasp your meaning, Mistaire Owen?" He tried to disguise the suspicion under an accentuated accent.

"I think so, Monsieur Picquot."

At the name Baskinelli turned livid. He made a movement as if he would lunge at the throat of Owen, but his fury withered under the glassy smile.

"So—we met in Paris?"

"Once upon a time—a little incident in the Rue St. Jeanne. If I recall the circumstances, a young woman was concerned in that incident—and was not heard of afterward."

"And you are trying to blackmail me for the death of Marie Disart! Ha! That is a jest," cried Baskinelli.

"I am trying to do nothing of the kind. I simply reminded you of the little affair. I know as well as you that it was all beautifully cleared up, and a man is still in prison for it. I know you are as safe here as that man is in jail, Signor Baskinell."

"What are you talking about, then?"

"The little woman that so charmed you here. I remarked merely that those who are captivated can capture."

"Not in this country—not among the Puritans. One must be good—and unhappy."

"You haven't forgotten your little friends, Mario, and Di Palma and Vitrio? They are all respected residents of New York. We know where they might be found."

"At Cagliacci's?"

"Precisely. Dining upon the best of spaghetti and the richest of wines, and paying for it at the point of a stiletto."

"But—ha! You are talking nonsense. We could not find them; they could not find us."

"We might telephone and try," suggested Owen. "Cagliacci, you know, is now up-to-date. He has a telephone. He considers it a sign of respectability."

"And then what do you propose?"

"Picquot—I mean Signor Baskinelli, I propose nothing. Unless possible there might be—after the reception—a little motor trip to Chinatown. It might amuse the ladies."

"You are right. I will invite them all," said Baskinelli.

"And how about calling up Mario at Cagliacci's—just as an old friend?"

"It might be best."

They moved together down the corridor and Owen directed their way to a little study secluded from all other apartments of the great house.

"You seem to be familiar with the home of our gracious hostess," remarked Baskinelli.

"I make it a rule to be familiar with all homes in which Miss Marvin is entertained."

"Miss Marvin? You are, then a relative?"

"I am her guardian."

"Ah-h! You have control—perhaps—of certain small sums bequeathed to her?"

"Yes."

"And you would like to have as few persons as possible in the Chinatown party?"

"As few as possible."

They called up Cagliacci's.

Harry and Lucille came out of the conservatory.

"I tell you there wasn't anything said between us that could have caused it," he was saying "I was fighting the whole thing hard, but I was fighting it like a beggar. I am always a beggar with Pauline."

"But you told her it wasn't right—that she was risking other people's lives?"

"No, I told you to tell her that."

In spite of her distress over Pauline's coldness, Lucille burst into laughter.

They were just emerging into the music room. Pauline, like the others, turned at the unexpected sound. She gave one glance at the two and turned haughtily away.

Baskinelli was bustling about, making up an impromptu excursion party.

"Ha! You people of New York—you do not know what is in New York. All Europe is here—and you never cross Fourteenth street—I mean to say Fifth avenue."

"It is more dangerous to cross Fifth avenue than to cross the ocean—that's probably the reason," said Harry. "The traffic cops along the Gulf Stream are so careful."

Pauline stopped Baskinelli's intended reply. She wanted Harry to be ignored utterly. Her anger had made him flippant. His flippancy had put the seal of completeness upon her anger.

In a place known only as Cagliacci's, in the dreg depths of Elizabeth street, the ringing of the telephone bell was much more startling, much more unusual than the crash of a pistol shot or the blast of a bomb.

The habitues moved quietly to the door that leads to the roofs, while Pietro Cagliacci himself wiped the dust-covered receiver on his apron and put it to his ear.

He spoke softly, tersely. The conversation was very brief. Within a minute after he had hung up the receiver three grimyclad, grim-visaged men left the place silently.

(To be continued.)

This Is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. An Affectionate Scene Between Pauline and Harry on the Staircase.

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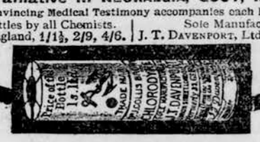

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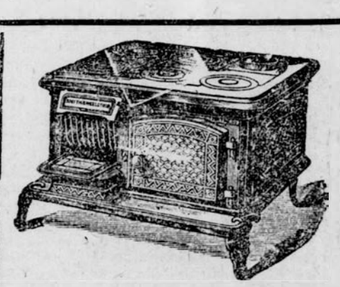

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